

IDEAS.

The man who only sees with half an eye always thinks the world is waiting for his views.

When you see a man who puts all his religion in a safety deposit you may know he hasn't any.

Many a man casts his eyes up to heaven that the world may forget that his hands are in its pockets.

A funeral sermon may be a good oration, but it does not count for much as a prophecy unless history indorses it.

You can't buy success at the bargain counter.

The hand-shaker may be a leg puller in disguise.

Love is a dream, but marriage is an alarm clock.

Even the fellow who is wedded to art may marry in haste to repent at leisure.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

President Roosevelt has won a remarkable triumph over the packers' trust. A bill has just passed the Senate as a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill providing for a thorough governmental inspection of all packing house products, those intended for home consumption as well as those intended for export. The bill passed without discussion, owing it is said, to the desire of the packing interests to escape an investigation. It is acknowledged that this bill is the result of the disclosures made by Upton Sinclair in his novel, "The Jungle."

Disclosures have been made the past week in the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation at Cleveland that would drive anyone but a Standard Oil magnate to flee the country. Evidence has been given that seems to place it beyond a doubt that the charges of bribery, intimidation, espionage, and conspiracy made against Standard Oil are well founded. No rival has been too small for the antagonism of the octopus. It even went after oil peddlers. And all this after the solemn assurance of a week ago that only "legitimate business competition" had been employed by the great trust.

It has developed during the past week that the Pennsylvania Railroad is greatly in need of house cleaning, altho President Cassatt has stood stoutly against rebates and has also claimed that no discrimination has been made by the officials of the road in favor of "special interests." It appears that nearly all the office holders of the company, including President Cassatt's son, have received large blocks of coal mining stock, either as gifts or at a ridiculously small purchase price, and that the roads that have thus "seen" the officials have enjoyed special advantages over other roads in the matter of rates, connections, cars, etc. President Cassatt says he is astonished and he talks of resigning.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The condition of affairs in Russia is very delicate this week. It will be remembered that the lower house, in its reply to the throne, demanded concessions of the throne, among which was amnesty for all political prisoners, a division of the public lands among the peasantry, and a recognition of trade unionism. The reply to this address was conciliatory but positive in its denial of nearly all of the demands. On Saturday, the lower house responded to the reply with a vote of censure of the ministry and a demand for its retirement. This is taken as an ultimatum of the representatives, demanding the full recognition of the rights of the Duma to legislate as it sees fit within the limits of the Fundamental Law. It is freely prophesied that the Emperor must choose between a real constitutional government and the loss, not only of his crown, but probably of his head.

Gautsala is threatened with a revolution which may endanger American interests in the republic, according to dispatches received at the State Department Monday from Minister Combs. The scene of the trouble is the northern part of the republic, near the Mexican frontier, but the cause is internal.

Spain is all agog over the marriage of its king to Princess Ena of Battenburg which is scheduled for Thursday. It is a new thing for the Spaniards to mate outside the little circle of Bourbons. The marriage with an English princess is a prognostic of the awakening of Spain to the idea that the world does move and people must move with it. The young king seems, from all reports, to be a manly young fellow, and if he can assert himself from the hide bound traditions and policies of Spain, he may bring his kingdom into the line of progress.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6

Berea Commencement

Hon. Wm. M. Beckner
Rev. Wm. E. Barton, D.D.

ORATORS

Sunday, June 3, Sermon to Graduates, 10:45 a. m. Sermon to Young Christians, Dr. W. E. C. Wright, 7:30 p. m.

Monday, June 4, Concert by Harmonia, 7:30 p. m.

Tuesday, June 5, Address to Literary Societies, Rev. Jno. T. Fulton, 7:30 p. m.

HOMESPUN FAIR

Exhibit and Prizes. Homespun Coverlids with Kettle Dyes, Linen, Baskets, Chains, Ax-handles, etc. See list printed elsewhere in this and preceding issues.

LET EVERYONE COME TO COLLEGE FOR ONE DAY.

GET READY FOR THE
FALL TERM, SEPT. 12Find out what you can do; write to the College Secretary,
WILL C. GAMBLE, Berea, Ky.

EIGHTH KENTUCKY HISTORY.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

The brigade marched thirteen miles and bivouacked on a large creek. Our sutler overtook us and sold out one load of goods to the men, on credit, of course.

The evening of the 2d our camp fires lighted up the Banks of Beaver creek, within three miles of the town of Glasgow. We passed through that place the next morning and camped on the Louisville pike, four miles from town.

Here we met the balance of our corps, and were paid on the 4th by Major Nunes up to the last of August.

The principal topic in the Eighth were the married men's promised furloughs. Col. Barnes appealed to General Crittenden in behalf of his married soldiers, but without success. When this became known that evening (the 4th), there was some excitement, and many unjust imprecations privately heaped on our well-meaning colonel, whose wife, in company with Captain Thomas' wife and Mrs. and Mr. Creed, had arrived in camp to see their husbands. The men, in their bitterness and disappointment, swore that the colonel and some of the other officers did not care, so they could see their families, while theirs were not able to visit them. That night several companies of the Eighth and Twenty-first did not get quiet before midnight. Next morning there were quite a number out of those regiments absent. Their officers knew very well that those men had not deserted, but chafing under the circumstances and their real and imaginary wrongs, had determined at all hazards to see their families and leave them some money and return.

I will here state that nearly every one did so return, and by making long and earnest petitions to the corps and division commanders, their officers succeeded in having those men reinstated without loss of pay and allowances, and afterwards, as before, they were the best of soldiers. Many of them only remained at home a few days, others probably two weeks. Fifty men thus absented themselves.

The 6th of November we resumed the march south. Halted for the night on the Barren fork of Green river. On the 6th arrived at Scottsville, the county seat of Allen county, thirty miles from Glasgow. The 7th we re-crossed the State line and bivouacked in Tennessee. As we passed over the supposed line our regiment gave three cheers. One man in Company A, at the head of the column, shouted out: "We buy no more chickens." Some one else replied, "No, not of rich rebels! but, boys, spare the poor." Many voices were raised, "That's right! but we guard no more d—d rebel's corn fields and hen roosts." Three cheers were given for old Kentucky and the Union. We spent a wet, snowy night, by large log fires.

The 8th we arrived at Gallatin,

Tennessee, and camped two miles south of town, on the bank of the Cumberland river.

The 9th our men did a big day's washing of clothes, as some of them said, "If it is Sunday." At this time the men absent from the Eighth outnumbered those present for duty, a large percentage having been left sick at Nashville, Louisville, and Danville, Kentucky. These, with the absentees mentioned above, reduced the number of fighting men present to less than 300.

CHAPTER VII.

At one o'clock, on the morning of the 10th of November, the regiments in the Third Brigade were aroused from their slumbers by the adjutants quietly passing around to the company commanders, saying: "Captain, get your men ready to march in ten minutes, without a noise." Tent flies and blankets were hastily rolled up and piled into wagons, with cooking utensils, and in less than thirty minutes the brigade was silently crossing the Cumberland, on a temporary trestle foot bridge. We were trying to slip up on John Morgan's two thousand rebels at Lebanon. We had learned the importance of keeping our movements from the knowledge of the people of Middle Tennessee, and the only noise made was the unavoidable sound of our feet. We halted at daylight, ate a hastily prepared breakfast and off again, every man in the brigade keeping his place and number with a promptness that would be commendable on a holiday drill.

There were very many very sore feet in the command. But with determination and cheerfulness beaming in every face, we hurried along the dusty stone road. Our advance guard came on to the rebel pickets within a mile of Lebanon. A well directed fire from our men brought one of the Johnnies down, and the others of the squad fired off their pieces into the air as they fled toward town, leaving their wounded comrade. We quickened our pace and entered the deserted town at 9 a. m., the enemy having made a disorderly retreat down the Murfreesboro road. Our men were not idle the six hours we remained here. A large lot of flour, bacon and whiskey fell into our hands. As we had no means of transportation, Col. Matthews gave orders to press every wagon, mule, horse and buggy that could be found. All who were not engaged in collecting this novel forage train, were put to cooking the flour into bread. Our men not being very well supplied with utensils, the majority of the Eighth boys paid many of the poorer class of citizens liberally in flour to convert a large portion of that article into bread.

All the whiskey, except two barrels, the colonel wisely destroyed by knocking out the heads and letting the contents flow on the ground. But, by some means, a considerable quantity of the "precious" fluid leaked into many canteens. Carmoody, "our Irishman," said, "Dade, 'an it's

wicked we are, to be wastin' the pore ould stuff; but thin, them thavin' gorreelas'll be dry es a fish when they stalen' back.

Having accomplished all we could, at 6 o'clock p. m. our column formed behind our captured commissaries, drawn by old broken-down horses, that had seen hard service under Morgan's men. Vehicles of all kinds, except good ones, were in the train, driven principally by citizens, whose anxiety for the safe return of the pressed teams prompted them to volunteer their services. The men's haversacks were crammed full of smoking bread, and yet we had not room to store the large quantities which remained, but Captain Wilson, on the eve of leaving Lebanon, spied a tuggy that had been overlooked. This was soon loaded, and the men of Companies C and H drew it along, in the ranks, by turns. All were in jubilant spirits, and marched up briskly on our return toward Nashville. About the middle of the night we came up with the Twenty-first Corps, at Silver Springs, having marched thirty-five miles in the last twelve hours—the last fifteen miles with extra loads, which made all of us enjoy that refreshing sleep none but the weary know how to appreciate.

We remained at Silver Springs six days, being the longest halt we had made for near three months. The rain fell in such quantities that drilling had to be dispensed with, and we were allowed to rest and enjoy full rations, with occasionally the luxury of a taste of our captured whiskey, for a few mornings.

On the 13th the Eighth formed the guards to escort a forage train into the country, to collect forage while the wagons were being loaded. Our boys did not forget their own creature comforts, for on their return to camp nearly every man brought a little donation for his particular mess, such as a chicken, or a few potatoes; also a good sized pumpkin graced the bayonet of nearly every gun.

At noon, the 17th, the regiment formed, and marched as guards to a supply train going to the Fourteenth Brigade, under Col. Hawkins, stationed at Rural Hill, twelve miles southeast of Silver Springs. The camp and garrison of our regiment were left in charge of the few men not able for duty, and after a tedious, maddly march, arrived late at night and took up quarters on an old Methodist camp meeting ground, situated one-fourth of a mile from the brigade, the old plank shanties affording good protection from the drizzling rain, which had not ceased when we awoke early the morning of the 18th of November. The surrounding country was shrouded in a smoky mist. The 8th boys were within the shanties busily preparing and eating our morning meal, when we were a little surprised to hear a few of the 14th pickets fire and immediately after about two hundred rebel cavalry came charging toward our shanties yelling like savages, evidently unaware of our sheltered position. The officers and men of the 8th did not fool away any time to form in line, but every man seized his gun, choosing each his window or crack, while some knocked off boards for port holes. On came the yelling Johnnies. When within easy range of the innocent looking shanties, Col. May gave the command, "Steady boys, fire." The volley that was poured into those unsuspecting Johnnies emptied so many saddles, that they checked up in great confusion, and before they could realize their situation the deadly popping of our guns began again with telling effect. So the enemy was glad to retreat as fast as they came, leaving seven of their comrades dead and wounded on the field. A number of their wounded were carried off by the retreating party. In the pockets of a rebel lieutenant were found several "rat tail" files, that some of their wounded acknowledged were to be used in spiking the artillery belonging to the Fourteenth Brigade, which was situated rather too far from the infantry for ready support. As soon as the disconcerted rebels were well out of sight and hearing, our men stacked arms and began hunting up their scattered cooking utensils, and proceeded to finish their breakfast.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Fertilizer.

C. C. Rhodus sells fertilizer too. A good stock of a good article. See him before buying.

Parties desiring to rent sewing machines for a month or more can get some at R. H. Chrisman's Furniture store.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets.
Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. R. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 75c.

Money in the Bank

Gives you a feeling of independence and security that adds to your good cheer, brings contentment, and makes your whole life easier to live.

These happy results do not require a big balance. Every dollar saved and deposited is just that much more placed between you and the ever possible time of need. Begin with any small amount you can spare and add to it regularly from your surplus earnings of these prosperous days. We will welcome your account and give careful attention to your banking needs. We offer you every protection of modern conservative banking.

Funds deposited in this bank are secured by a Paid-up Capital of \$25,000.00 and a stock holders' liability of an additional \$25,000.00, and in addition to this we carry both Fire and Bank Burglary Insurance and those in charge of the bank's funds are heavily bonded. We invite you to open an account with us.

We Pay You 4 Per Cent Interest to Save

Berea Banking Co.

FRUIT JARS
ADVANCED

The market is far above our prices, we will stand pat till the first of June on

One-half Gall.	@ 90c per doz. or \$7.00 per gross
Quarts	" 45c " " 5.00 " "
Pints	" 40c " " 4.50 " "

They are today worth much more than the above prices in the city, say nothing of freight and broken jars, which is both saved to you.

Best Jar-rings, two dozen for 5c; this is a small item but every little helps.

Our Prices on Flour

Only hold good this week, we are 50c per bbl. under the mills now and you had better look out.

The Phone is No. 29

AT WELCH'S

BATTLING FOR
YOUR TRADEBest German Millet Seed
Kentucky Grown

90c

Per Bushel.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Phone 40.

OUR SERIAL

Under the Red Robe

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN

(Copyright, 1904, by Stanley J. Weyman.)

CHAPTER X.—CONTINUED

Neither; and I gripped my fellow's arm, as he came abreast of me and stopped him sharply. Below us, in the center of a steep hollow, a pit in the hill-side, a light shone out through some aperture and quivered on the mist, like the pale lamp of a moribund hobgoblin. It made itself visible, displaying nothing else; a wisp of light in the bottom of a black bowl.

Yet my spirit rose with a great bound at sight of it, for I knew that I had stumbled on the place I sought. In the common run of things I should have weighed my next step carefully and gone about it slowly. But here was no place for thought, no room for delay and I slid down the side of the hollow and the moment my feet touched the bottom, sprang to the door of the little hut whence the light issued. A stone turned under my foot in my rush and I fell on my knees on the threshold; but the fall only brought my face to a level with the startled eyes of the man who lay inside on a bed of fern. He had been reading. At the sound I made he dropped his book and stretched out his hand for a weapon. But the muzzle of my pistol covered him before he could reach his; as was not in a posture from which he could spring and at a sharp word from me he dropped his hand. The tigerish glare which had flickered for an instant in his eyes, gave place to a languid smile; and he shrugged his shoulders. "Eh, bien," he said, with marvelous composure. "Taken at last! Well, I was tired of it."

"You are my prisoner, M. de Cochefort," I answered.

"It seems so," he said.

"Move a hand and I kill you," I answered. "But you have still a choice."

"True?" he said, raising his eyebrows.

"Yes. My orders are to take you to Paris alive or dead. Give me your parole that you will make no attempt to escape and you shall go thither at your ease and as a gentleman. Refuse, and I shall disarm and bind you and you will go as a prisoner."

"What force have you?" he asked curiously. He had not moved. He still lay on his elbow, his cloak covering him, the little Marot in which he had been reading close to his hand. But his quick, black eyes, which looked the keener for the pallor and thinness of his face, roved ceaselessly over me, probed the darkness behind me, took note of everything.

"Enough to compel you, Monsieur," I replied sternly. "But that is not all. There are 30 dragoons coming up the hill to secure you and they will make you no such offer. Surrender to me before they come and give me your parole and I will do all for your comfort. Delay, and you will fall into their hands. There can be no escape."

"You will take my word," he said slowly.

"Give it and you may keep your pistols, M. de Cochefort," I replied.

"Tell me at least that you are not alone."

"I am not alone."

"Then I give it," he said, with a sigh. "And for Heaven's sake get me something to eat and a bed. I am tired of this pig-sty—and this life. Arrived! It is a fortnight since I slept between sheets."

"You shall sleep to-night in your own house if you please," I answered hurriedly. "But here they come. Be good enough to stay where you are a moment and I will meet them."

I stepped out into the darkness in the nick of time. The lieutenant, after posting his men round the hollow, had just slid down with a couple of sergeants to make the arrest. The place round the open door was pitch dark. He had not espied my knave, who had lodged himself in the deepest shadow of the hut; and when he saw me come out across the light he took me for Cochefort. In a twinkling he thrust a pistol into my face and cried triumphantly. "You are my prisoner!" At the same instant one of the sergeants raised a lantern and threw its light into my eyes.

"What folly is this?" I said savagely. The lieutenant's jaw fell and he stood for half a minute, paralyzed with astonishment. Less than an hour before he had left me at the chateau. Thence he had come hither with the briefest delay; and yet he found me here before him! He swore fearfully, his face dark, his mustache stiff with rage.

"What is this? What is it?" he cried at last. "Where is the man?"

"What man?" I said.

"This Cochefort!" he roared, carried away by his passion. "Don't lie to me! He is here and I will have him!"

"You will not. You are too late!" I said, watching him heedfully. "M. de Cochefort is here, but he has already surrendered to me and he is my prisoner."

"Your prisoner?"

"Yes, my prisoner!" I answered, facing the man with all the harshness I could muster. "I have arrested him by virtue of the cardinal's special commission granted to me. And by virtue of the same I shall keep him!"

He glared at me for a moment in utter rage and perplexity. Then on a sudden I saw his face lighten. "It is a d-d ruse!" he shouted, brandishing his pistol like a madman. "It is a cheat and a fraud! And by G-d you have no commission! I see through it! I see through it all! You have come here, and you have hounded us! You are of their side, and this is your last shift to save him!"

"What folly is this?" I answered. "No folly at all!" he answered, convulsively in his tone. "You have played upon us! You have fooled us! But I see through it now! An hour ago I exposed you to that fine madam at the house there, and I thought a marvel that she did not believe me. I thought it a marvel that she did not see through you, when you stood there before her, confounded, tongue-tied, a rogue convicted! But I understand it now. She knew you! By — she knew you! She was in the plot, and you were in the plot; and I, who thought I was opening her eyes, was the only one fooled! But it is my turn now. You have played a bold part, and a clever one, and I congratulate you! But," he continued, a sinister light in his little eyes, "it is at an end now, Monsieur! You took us in finely with your tale of monseigneur, and his commission, and your commission, and the rest. But I am not to be blinded any longer, or bullied! You have arrested him, have you? You have arrested him! Well, by G-d, I shall arrest him, and I shall arrest you too!"

"You are mad!" I said, staggered as much by this new view of the matter as by his perfect conviction of its truth. "Mad, Lieutenant!"

"I was!" he snarled dryly. "But I am sane now. I was mad when you imposed upon us; when you persuaded me that you were fooling the woman to get the secret out of them, while all the time you were abetting them, prototyping them, aiding them, and hiding him—then I was mad! But not now. However, I ask your pardon, M. de Barthe, or M. de Beraut, or whatever your name really is. I ask your pardon. I thought you the cleverest sneak and the dirtiest bound

"By these presents I command and empower Gilles de Beraut, sieur de Beraut, to seek for, hold, arrest, and deliver to the governor of the Bastille the body of Henri de Cochefort, and to do all such acts and things as shall be necessary to effect such arrest and delivery, for which these shall be his warrant."

"Signed" RICHELIEU, Lieut.-Gen.

When he had done—and he read the signature with a peculiar intonation—some one said softly, "Vive la roi!" and there was a moment's silence. The sergeant lowered the lantern. "Is it enough?" I said hoarsely, glaring from face to face.

The lieutenant bowed stiffly. "For me?" he said. "Quite, Monsieur. I beg your pardon again. I find that my first impressions were the correct ones. Sergeant, give the gentleman his paper." And turning his shoulder rudely, he tossed the commission towards the sergeant, who picked it up and gave it to me grinning.

I knew that the clown would not fight, and he had his men round him; and I had no choice but to swallow the insult. As I put the paper in my breast, with as much indifference as I could assume, he gave a sharp order. The troopers began to form on the edge above, the men who had descended, to climb the bank. As the group behind him began to open and melt away, I caught sight of a white robe in the middle of it. The next moment, appearing with a suddenness which was like a blow on the cheek to me, Mademoiselle de Cochefort glided forward and came towards me. She had a hood on her head, drawn low; and for a moment I could not see her face. I forgot her brother's presence at my elbow; from habit and impulse rather than calculation, I took a step forward to meet her—though my tongue cleaved to the roof of my mouth and I was dumb and trembling.

But she recoiled with such a look of white hate, of staring, frozen-eyed loathing, that I stepped back as if she had indeed struck me. It did not need the words which accompanied the look, the "Do not touch me!" which she hissed at me as she drew her skirts together, to drive me to the farther edge of the hollow; there to stand with clenched teeth and nails driven into the flesh while she hung, sobbing tearless sobs, on her brother's neck.

CHAPTER XI.

THE ROAD TO PARIS.

I remember hearing Marshal Bismarck, who, of all men within my knowledge, had the widest experience, say that no dangers, but discomforts, prove a man, and show what he is; and that the worst sore in life are caused by crumpled rose-leaves and not by thorns.

I am inclined to agree with this. For I remember that when I came from my room on the morning after the arrest, and found hall and parlor and passage empty, and all the common rooms of the house deserted, and no meal laid, and when I divined anew from this discovery the feeling of the house towards me—however natural to be expected—I felt as sharp a pang as when, the night before, I had had to face discovery and open rage and scorn. I stood in the silent, empty parlor, and looked round me with a sense of desolation; of something lost and gone, which I could not replace. The morning was gray and cloudy, the air sharp; a shower was falling. The rose-bushes at the window swayed in the wind, and where I could remember the hot sunshine lying on the floor and table, the rain beat in and stained the boards. The main door flapped and creaked to and fro. I thought of other days and other meals I had taken there, and of the scent of flowers, and I fled to the hall in despair.

But here, too, was no sign of life or company, no comfort, no attendance. The ashes of the logs, by whose blaze Mademoiselle had told me the secret, lay on the hearth white and cold; and now and then a drop of moisture, sliding down the great chimney, pattered among them. The great door stood open as if the house had no longer anything to guard. The only living thing to be seen was a hound which roamed about restlessly, now gazing at the empty hearth, now lying down with pricked ears and watchful eyes. Some leaves which had been blown in rustled in a corner.

I went out moodily into the garden and wandered down one path and up another, looking at the dripping woods and remembering things, until I came to the stone seat. On it, against the wall, trickling with rain-drops and with a dead leaf half filling its narrow neck, stood the pitcher of food. I

He glared at me for a moment in utter rage and perplexity. Then on a sudden I saw his face lighten. "It is a d-d ruse!" he shouted, brandishing his pistol like a madman. "It is a cheat and a fraud! And by G-d you have no commission! I see through it! I see through it all! You have come here, and you have hounded us! You are of their side, and this is your last shift to save him!"

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FIELD DAY.

ALPHA ZETA AGAIN TAKES THE CHEZ TROPHY CUP.

Of 122 Points Alpha Zeta Takes 65, Phi Delta 47, and Beta Kappa 10.

Probably one of the greatest events of the year for students of Berea College is Field Day, which this year occurred on Thursday, May 24. It was, as usual, an all day event, and the fine weather brought out a large crowd of spectators.

As Berea does not compete with outside schools in college athletics, great interest is taken in the combats between her literary societies. The Chez Trophy Cup is the ambition of every society man. This cup was given by Prof. and Mrs. Chez, of Cincinnati University, in 1904, and now passes into the hands of Alpha Zeta for the second time.

A Silver Metal is also awarded by the Athletic Association for the highest number of individual points, which went to C. F. Bender. Every one who has witnessed previous occasions of this kind in Berea agrees that 1906 brought forth the best trained and most evenly matched teams from each society.

Five Records Broken.

The 440 yard Dash record, 56 sec. by Sufferin, '02, was broken by Anderson, 55 2/5 sec.

One Half Mile Run, 2 min. 23 2/5 sec. by Longfellow, '04; by Fellmy, 2 min. 20 2/5 sec.

Pole Vault, 8 ft. 10 in., Norman Frost, '05; by Combs 8 ft. 11 in. 220 yard Hurdle Race (30 inches) 32 sec., Chaffield, '05; by Anderson, 29 1/5 sec.

One Mile Relay Race, 4 min. 5 2/5 sec., H. H. Tenn; by A. Z. Team (Osborne, Roy Eastman, Anderson, Fowler) 3 min. 57 sec.

Without doubt some of these records could have been raised, or more would have been broken had they counted as points toward the cup. It is to be hoped that next year arrangements will have been made to double the number of points on each event, when a record is broken. Another encouragement is that the Athletic Association intends to level and add a bed of cinders to the track now used.

Events of the Day.

First—C. F. Bender, P. D.	53 3/5 sec.
Second—E. A. Bender, P. D.	
Third—Geo. J. Anderson, A. Z.	
First—C. F. Bender, P. D.	10 4/5 sec.
Second—R. F. Fowler, A. Z.	
Third—Geo. J. Anderson, A. Z.	
First—Running High Jump	5 ft. 11 in.
First—Ralph Chaffield, A. Z.	
Second—C. F. Bender, P. D.	
Third—Gilbert Combs, A. Z.	
First—220 yd. Dash	32 sec.
Second—Geo. T. Anderson, A. Z.	
Third—R. F. Fowler, A. Z.	
First—12 lb. Hammer Throw	92 ft. 10 in.
First—C. F. Bender, P. D.	
Second—Geo. T. Anderson, A. Z.	
Third—R. F. Fowler, A. Z.	
First—Running Hop, Step and Jump	5 ft. 11 in.
First—Chester Stacey, B. K.	
Second—Geo. Chaffield, A. Z.	
Third—C. F. Bender, P. D.	
First—440 yd. Dash	55 2/5 sec.
First—Geo. T. Anderson, A. Z.	
Second—C. F. Bender, P. D.	
Third—H. H. Fellmy, P. D.	
First—One Half Mile Run	2 min. 20 2/5 sec.
First—H. H. Fellmy, P. D.	
Second—Allied Men's A. Z.	
Third—H. Washburn, A. Z.	
First—Pole Vault	8 ft. 11 in.
First—Gilbert Combs, A. Z.	
Second—Norman Frost, A. Z.	
Third—Morris Huff, B. K.	
First—10 lb. Shot Put	30 yd. 8 ft. 10 in.
First—Jesse Huff, A. Z.	
Second—C. F. Bender, P. D.	
Third—Gilbert Combs, A. Z.	
First—Running Broad Jump	10 ft. 6 in. 10 in.
First—Wm. Hopkins, P. D.	
Second—Ralph Chaffield, A. Z.	
Third—M. V. Roberts, A. Z.	
First—220 yd. Hurdle Race	29 1/5 sec.
First—Geo. T. Anderson, A. Z.	
Second—C. F. Bender, P. D.	
Third—R. F. Fowler and Kella Hoffman, A. Z.	
First—One Mile Relay Team	3 min. 57 sec.
First—Alpha Zeta Team	
Second—Phi Delta Team	
Third—Beta Kappa Team	
First—One Mile Run	5 min. 34 2/5 sec.
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Another man has taken up the idea that the earth is hollow and that there is a hole at both the north and the south poles. This is nothing new as it was exploited by one Symmes long ago, but it is just as silly now as then.

Have You a Friend?

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use a great deal of it for throat and lung troubles.

"I had a terrible cold and cough and was threatened with pneumonia. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me quick and perfect relief. It is certainly a most wonderful cough medicine."—W. E. WATMAN, BOSTON, Mass.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SARGAPARILLA, PILLS, BAIN VIGOR.

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Cautiously laxative.

The Grand Army of the Republic Day by day their ranks are thinning—One by one they disappear—And at each succeeding rally call, Fewer voices answer "Here!"

Still their regiments are marching—Many march with noiseless tread—And to bugles sound assembly In the bosom of the dead.

Hats are reverently lifted To the heroes lying here—Lift them in the living houses—Hail them all with cheer on cheer

Not for long will they lie with us—Soon each regiment will be Tented here beneath the blossoms Of the land it helped to free.

But today the drums are muffled—And the flag at half mast waves—Keeping green dead heroes' memories—As the grass above their graves

Still another weary winter—Shrouded in the snow they lay—Now we bring them crowns and garlands—Of the loveliest blossoms of May

Let their rest in honored slumber—While their praise thrills along to shore—Eighty million throats are swelling—We are free forevermore.

—The Florence Fair in Success Magazine

DECORATION DAY.

Grand Army Men, Women's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans Observe the Day Here in Berea.

MORNING EXERCISES.

The teachers of several grades of the Model Schools and Dr. Imbuhl, teacher of the College Elocution Class, had drilled a large number of children and young people until they were prepared to give a delightful program of exercises. Prof. Edwards, as Superintendent of Model Schools, and Prof. Rigby, as teacher of vocal music, evidently had contributed their full share toward the careful preparation.

For nearly an hour and a half the large audience was finely entertained. The judicious blending of songs and varied patriotic exercises of the children with the mature selections rendered by older students did not allow the interest to flag. Comparisons were made where all did so well. Of course there is a special charm in the exercises presented by children. So it will not be unkind to others to mention the songs by the primary class which were rendered with the charming abandon of childhood but which still showed careful training.

EVENING SESSION.

At 1:30, while the College Band played "The Star Spangled Banner," the old veterans, 50 strong, led by the flag, marched on to the college platform. The Commander ordered attention and Comrade Dodge read the "orders" from the G. A. R. Commander in Chief, Turner, from headquarters in Washington, D. C. The band then played a patriotic medley in which "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" and "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" and "Dixie" were prominent melodies. President Frost then led in prayer.

The Glee Club sang "Brave Battery Boys."

The Commander announced the address by President Frost. "We need to be reminded," said the orator, "we who never have smelled powder, of what the war really was, and of what the soldiers suffered and endured at that time." He proceeded to give some of his own reminiscences of the war. His first memory was of a mule woman and her baby, riding in a dry goods box on the Underground Railroad, stopping at his home for a few days. The second memory was of the struggle to keep Kansas a free state, and of hearing his mother tell of John Brown, his life and death. Then came the election of Lincoln and the procession of the wide-awakes with their new-fangled kerosene torches, during the campaign. Then came stories of Charley Shepard and other personal acquaintances of his boyhood, who were in the army, of the newspaper accounts, especially the pictures of the Battle of Bull Run, and of Fort Donelson.

Dr. Frost spoke of his father's interest in the war, of his "Christian Commission" badge, of how he stood on the whipping post in the old slave pen and preached to some who rejoiced at Lincoln's assassination, who were confused there for a time.

"Don't you veterans get to pitying yourselves," said the speaker. "Rheumatism and other aches and pains will come to you, but they come to others who were never in the war. But you have these pains with honor, you have them with respect. When the glorious picture of the war shall be painted, with Lincoln and Grant and the other great heroes, —you'll come in."

"The Soldiers Farewell" was sung by the College Quartet.

Prof. Dodge then gave the announcements in regard to the Grand Army Encampment to take place in Berea the week after Commencement.

"The Veneer Chair" was rendered by the quartet.

The Commander called on Professor Dodge to pronounce the benediction, and the meeting was concluded.

The bill for the removal of the internal revenue tax from denatured alcohol has passed the lower house and will doubtless become a law. This is the most severe blow yet dealt to the Standard Oil monopoly as alcohol can be used more economically in many places than gasoline.

Memorial Services.

This annual memorial service was held in the Chapel last Sunday morning. At 10:45 the Civil War Veterans, led by the flag, marched in between the rows of "Sons of Veterans," and sat down in the seats reserved for them. The exercises were conducted by Pres. Frost, who announced an opening hymn, "Safely Through Another Week." Major Grosvenor read the Scripture Lesson. The choir sang the old favorite, "Praise ye the Father," and Rev. Mr. Stott led in prayer. "America" was enthusiastically sung by the congregation.

After the notices, Major Chas. H. Grosvenor gave the annual sermon. His text was in 1. Peter 2:9, "But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people, that ye may show forth the excellencies of Him who called you out of darkness into His marvelous light." We are sorry that space will permit only an outline of the Major's address. His main "heads" were these: 1. How is God tending us? In what sense are we his chosen people? 2. What has this nation cost? 3. What can we do to make our nation better? In answer to the second question the speaker reminded us of the costly struggle with the Indians, with England, and with one another in our Civil war, but added that all the lives of virtue and truth that had been lived in our nation were part of its cost. In this connection he quoted the touching poem "Teach Me the Way to Die!" The answer to the third question was: Let us fall in and fill up the ranks of Christian soldiers.

The services were concluded by the hymn "The King's Business" and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Kitchen.

The College Brick Plant.

It is doubtful if even those who feel themselves best acquainted with the industries of Berea and the work of the College really know of the importance of the only one of the College institutions that can rightly be classed as a commercial enterprise. A recent visit to the College Brick Plant was a revelation to the editor. Here we have a well equipped and prosperous brick yard in our midst, turning out 25,000 bricks a day during the season, supplying the country with brick as far south as the Tennessee line, and as far north as the Ohio River, so far as its capacity allows, in direct competition with the brick yards of Chattanooga, Knoxville, Louisville, Lexington, and Mayville. The most of the brick has lately been used by the College for its new buildings.

There are four kilns in active operation, each with a capacity of 224,000 bricks; a yard with a stack capacity of 130,000; and a brick moulding machine turning out 54 bricks a minute. There are 33 men at work regularly, and work is also given to students of the College so far as they are capable of doing it.

Just at present two kilns are open, one about half empty and the other just being opened. The first shows a very large percentage of marketable brick, and the other is almost an absolute level on top, showing the uniform shrinkage so much desired among brick makers. The best thing about the plant, however, is the admirable system that prevails everywhere, the men working with the precision of the machine, so that there is no hitch, no confusion, and no waiting of one workman upon another, and Mr. Clark, the quiet gentleman at the head, seems least of all in evidence as he moves about, his voice rarely heard except by the one to whom he is speaking, but always appearing at the crucial moment for effectiveness. The Brick Plant will well repay a visit.



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Breeze from Fanning.

In the park opposite the Berea Post Office, the Irish orator M. J. Fanning kept quite a crowd of citizens busy thinking for something over an hour last Friday evening. After the band had played and President Frost had introduced the orator, referring in passing to the hot weather, the famous Irishman opened his remarks by saying he had expected that Dr. Frost would say something about the appropriateness of Fanning in such weather as this, and he was ready to reply that it wouldn't amount to a Frost anyway.

Then he went on to speak of temperance principles and the moderate drinker who thinks a total abstinence pledge very good for a drunkard, on the verge of the grave, but quite unnecessary for himself who can "take a drink when he wants to." "I know he can take a drink when he wants to," said Fanning, "but I don't know whether he can let it alone when he wants to or not, for I never saw him let it alone. He keeps on drinking." He went on to show that selfishness, patriotism, love for his family and the community, and religion, were all urging him to let it alone. "He says he can let it alone when he wants to, but he doesn't want to," was the constant refrain.

He went on to discuss the question of the relations of "personal liberty" to drinking. Some people regard prohibition laws as interfering with their personal liberty. "I have a right to exercise my arms—to strike out from the shoulder with all my might. But if in so exercising my fist happened to come into contact with the head of some one who was bigger than I was, I should soon find that my liberty was restricted, and perhaps in a painful way. My right to strike out from the shoulder ceases just where the other man's ear begins. A man has the liberty to do a thing when he has both the power and the right to do it. No man has a right to do things which will injure his family, his community and his country." These were some of the ideas which kept the people busy thinking in the open air meeting.

At the night meeting, in spite of the meeting of the literary societies which kept many away, a large audience filled the main floor of the Chapel to hear the man from Boston (where Fanning's home is) talk for an hour and a half, and they didn't seem to be tired when he got through either. He took up especially the financial side of the question. He said that the annual drink bill of the United States is about three million dollars, and he had the official statistics to prove it. He showed how far this liquor business, considered merely from a financial standpoint, overshadowed all other things that Congress and the political parties are debating about. Those who missed Fanning missed a powerful argument and a great treat.

Something New Under the Sun.

A Philadelphia saloonkeeper, Matthew Farrell, has of his own free will petitioned the courts to revoke his license to sell liquors. He is conscience stricken at the terrible results of liquor selling. He says it is almost impossible to purchase pure liquors, and it is a crime to furnish cognac spirits and fusel oil to man or woman who wants whisky, and yet this is done. He says he can no longer permit his name to be connected with a business which distributes such poisonous potions, as there can be no doubt that in many cases where men and women have been found dead they have died through the vile concoctions sold at saloons under the guise of pure liquor. He also says:

"I further object to having my name connected with a business which takes from human beings not only their money but their will power and their reason, leaving them ruined wrecks for time and eternity. It is a fact that more crimes are traceable to the rum business, and more heart-broken wives, children, mothers and fathers are due to drink than to any, or all other causes. I am now fully decided to obey the dictates of my conscience and the appeals of my good old mother, and shall try to make a living in a business not so intimately connected with the ruin of all that is good and pure in human life and its relations."

This man's awakened conscience and his voluntary abandonment of his liquor business is the strongest temperance sermon that could be preached.—Hartford Times.

"We have noticed," the Jamestown (Kan.) Optimist says, "that some men will kick like sin if a retail merchant is making more than 10 per cent. profit on his goods, but never murmur when they pay a joint-keeper 400 per cent. profit on a bottle of whiskey."

A good square piano for sale or rent at Chrisman's, the furniture man.

Fertilizer.

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Arrive Paris	5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	7:50 a. m.
Going South	Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea	1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond	2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris	3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.
Going South	Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea	1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville	8:10 p. m.
Going South	Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea	12:26 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville	7:30 a. m.

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Health of School Children.
Proper attention to the health of children is an excellent civic investment. A great part of the diseases which develop as chronic in later life could be obviated by closer medical supervision of children's health. Especially defects in hearing, eyesight or teeth can be checked in early life, while in later years they become too confirmed to yield to treatment. The investigation of the board of education have shown that a majority of the school children have either defective eyesight or a tendency to bad vision. It is now proposed to examine the school children's teeth also. This experiment has been tried in Germany, where attention to the teeth has improved the eyesight and the hearing by improving the digestion of the children treated. It is as necessary for a child to have sound senses and good bodily health as mental development. In the majority of the occupations at which the present school children of the present will in future years earn their livelihood, sound health and a good physique will be of more value than education frills.

There are signs, says a Washington report, that Alice Longworth is bringing up her husband properly. In fact, the idea is afloat in Washington that he is fairly well tamed already. He has gone shopping with his wife more than once. "To be sure," says an official in one of the departments, "he went shopping with her before she was his wife, but that doesn't count. It's the shopping he has done since then that makes or breaks the record. The antenatal shopping was expected. The postnatal—well, until it is done the taming has not been accomplished. The Washington rule for judging whether the husband has been tamed is to invite him to go shopping in one of the department stores before lunch. If he does, he has been broken to double harness."

We are spending at a fearful rate, and much of the expenditure has, for the nonce, no offset except paper profits. The land is full of nouveaux riches who, as the slang goes, think they have "money to burn" and their womenfolk are bettering the instruction. The cost of building and living has thus been raised to a level on which it cannot rest for very long. As the old adage hath it: "Put a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the devil." From the present outlook the record will be broken by the jockeys who are now in the saddle. After awhile the season of repose, repentance and economy will come.

It is related that Col. Charles W. Larned, professor of drawing at West Point, stood in the sunshine under an elm. "The spring is rather backward, sir," said a cadet. "Oh, no," said Col. Larned. "The daffodils, the crocuses and violets are backward, sir," the cadet insisted, respectfully. "Nevertheless," said Col. Larned, "there is no doubt that spring is really here at last." "Why, sir, do you think so?" the cadet asked. "Because all the comic artists," said Col. Larned, "have now begun to put vegetation in their backgrounds."

Reform has already progressed so far in Russia that a man there can now think anything he pleases, provided he exercises due care not to mention his thoughts to anybody, or to act in accordance with them if they are at all progressive.

The prominent lawyer who asserts that women are responsible for 80 per cent. of the divorce is too conservative. Make it 100 per cent. If women did not accept proposals of marriage there would be no divorces.

That all-night bank that is going to be started in Chicago will be very convenient for the highwaymen to deposit their night's earnings in.

Some one has invented a machine for counting money. The average man is willing to do his own counting if he can get the money.

The San Francisco woman who secured a divorce the other day in just seven minutes can very likely get married again in three.

The American Athlete as Revealed by Olympic Games
By DR. JOHN W. BOWLER.
Director of Physical Training at Dartmouth College.

In the Olympic games at Athens the American athlete again demonstrated his superiority. I regret that so many of our best athletes found it inexpedient to take the trip. If the games could have been held later—along in July—we would send a great many of our best college, as well as noncollege athletes, to take part in those classic contests.

Most of the athletes that took part in those games were ill-prepared, as there had been very little opportunity for outdoor training previous to the time it was necessary to leave this country, in order to reach Athens in time for the games. For the above reason the glory is all the greater; the character of the American athlete is indeed sterling; the powers and possibilities of the American athlete are greater than those of any other nation.

Whatever may be said of those who take part in athletic contests, it cannot be denied that the athlete must necessarily practice the rugged virtues of courage, fairness, resolution, self-domination, discipline, and in most sports, cooperation. He attains by the practice of athletic sports, endurance and respect for the power and ability of the other fellow. If he is inclined to be conceited or, as the boys say, "swelled-headed," he soon loses that and becomes a man. With these virtues he also attains grace, that which comes with strength only, and usually after his athletic career is over he carries these virtues with him into his business and social life.

Many of our large and small cities have established public athletic grounds, where the young and old can find some form of physical recreation suitable to them, during the open season, and notably the city of Boston, which, not content with this, has also established public indoor gymnasiums, thus giving an opportunity, at all seasons of the year, to those who desire to cultivate physical development.

Most of our college and preparatory schools and many of our public schools have in the curriculum a course of physical culture.

All this tends to increase the powers and possibilities of the American athlete.

The Servant Girl and Her Company
By ELIZABETH MESEROLE RHODES.
Secretary of the Inter-Municipal Research Committee of New York.

office life, becoming overworked stitchers and underpaid salesladies, and inefficient stenographers, instead of taking up the "womanly" employment of housework.

Now let us look into this theory of the "nice home," and see if perchance we employers have been hugging a delusion—whether we have been making the mistake of believing that because we have a pleasant home, that establishment is equally attractive and equally homelike from the employee's point of view.

The perfection of the home, apparently, depends on whether one's place in it is that of mistress or of maid. Let us compare for a moment the home of the houseworker with the home of the office or factory worker. By "home" I do not mean the quarter of the city in which she lives, nor the external appearance of the house. I mean the real hearthstone of the girl, the place that she calls hers, whether she shares it with a fellow worker or rooms alone—the place where she lives her individual and inner life.

Then, there is the question of entertaining company, girl friends and men friends. "Now here," says one housewife, "is where the houseworker has the advantage. She has a nice kitchen in which to entertain her company. The girl in a tenement has often no place to take her caller that is not already overrun by the family; and if she is boarding, she often has no place at all." Mistress housewife, your argument is logical, but perhaps the working girl is devoid of logic. In any case, she continues to hold a prejudice against entertaining her friends in the kitchen, and the young men continue to share that prejudice. Houseworkers tell me that their chances of marriage are less than those of girls who work outside the home. I have no statistics to show on either side, but whether the statement is true or not, so long as young women believe it to be true the occupation will be less popular with them than other industries. For every woman of normal feelings desires to marry, or, at least, desires a chance to marry. If she remains a spinster, she likes to feel that it is from choice, not from necessity.

Pessimism the Philosophy of the Weak Man
By REV. A. K. DE BLOIS, D. D.

Pessimism is usually the philosophy of the weak man. It finds small faults and magnifies them. It finds great faults and despairs. Great statesmen, great organizers, great religious leaders have always been optimists. Ten men, members of Israel's committee of investigation, saw the children of Anak in the land of Canaan. Big fellows, giant-like and tremendous fighters, were those Anakim. So the ten men straightway lost heart, abandoned hope and cried out: "We can't do it! They're too many for us and too strong!" The two heroes of the party declared: "We can eat them up, we can destroy the Anakim. The grapes of Eshkol, the land of milk and honey, is ours by right. It belonged to our fathers. Let us go up and take it." They were neither dark-browed pessimists nor mealy-mouthed optimists. They were men of hope.

We need the spirit of the two, not of the ten. America must be made God's country. Whining and kicks will not make it so. It belongs to his people by inheritance. The disclosures of the divorce courts make me shudder. But remember the tens of thousands of pure homes and happy family circles. We read magazine "exposures" and lose heart. But our civic and political life is not "rotten to the core," as some say. There are evils enough, God knows, but the people beat time and, I believe, the number of uncorrupted and incorruptible men in the public service vastly outranks the number of the venial and degenerate.

CHIEF OFFENDER ATTACKED
President Roosevelt's Method of Dealing with Enemies of the People.

It is characteristic of President Roosevelt's courage that in leading the people's attack against the lawless he has selected the offender that is chief in power and in pernicious influence. It is characteristic of the president's directness that he has mentioned that offender by name, and it is characteristic of his fidelity that he proposes to use all the available power of the government to undo the mischief and to punish the misdoer.

It has been the general belief, says the Troy Times, that the Standard Oil company has been amassing great wealth by crushing out competition, and by the employment for this end of illegal combinations and agreements. The thorough and untiring investigation made by Commissioner Taft, of the bureau of corporations, has amassed facts which prove that secret rebates granted by the Standard Oil company and aggressive discrimination in open rates have given to that enormous corporation a decisive and overwhelming advantage over competitors. It is shown in illustration that rates only one-third of what was charged to other shippers were given to the Standard Oil company in this state.

President Roosevelt has informed congress of the facts and has described the situation as a "characteristic example of the numerous evils which are inevitable under a system in which the big shipper and the railroad are left free to crush out all individual initiative and all power of independent action because of the absence of adequate and thoroughgoing governmental control."

The president rightly holds that no outrageous form of equity in the enactment of a law is right and so gross a violation of the principles of business fairness constitutes a blow at the people and a menace to the progress which the American government was established to maintain and defend. The president suggests, therefore, that to an administrative agency be given power to control and check the treacherous phases of such a corporation as the one under review, and plainly indicates his willingness to use all the means open to his executive to attack this organized injustice and to protect its victims among the business interests and the individual consumers of the country.

Great offenses deserve heroic remedies, and, as the president says, any injustice which may be predicted of an administrative commission would not begin to be as outrageous as what has already been proved against one of the big corporations of this country.

A LIVE ISSUE CERTAINLY.
From Present Indications the Tariff Will Be Much in Evidence.

If saying so would only make it so, there would be much cause for gratification in the opinion expressed by the Pittsburg Press.

"The tariff involves at most no fundamental principle. It is merely an administrative question, within certain lines. Not even the most emphatic revisionists have the temerity to demand free trade. All they want is a readjustment of schedules. They admit that the country is prosperous and that the protective principle underlying our tariff policy should not be disturbed. Manifestly, then, the tariff is a question which can and will wait. There are a dozen other matters more pressing in need of regulation. Tariff revision talk now would induce sleep anywhere, from a crossroads political meeting to the president's cabinet."

Nevertheless, says the American Economist, there is much tariff revision talk going on right now, and the talkers are not talking in their sleep, either. They at least, are very much awake. It is the published purpose of the American Reciprocal Tariff league to secure the election this year of the largest possible number of Republican congressmen pledged to immediate tariff revision. Cummings, Gould, Foss, McCall and the rest of the "progressives" will help all they can. If this purpose should succeed in any 50 congress districts—and it will succeed in more than 50 districts if the friends of tariff stability are not alert—the way would be open to a general attack on the Dingley schedules. From present appearances the tariff will be an exceedingly live issue in the campaign of 1906.

In her controversy on the tariff question Germany was handling a double-edged weapon, and her statesmen were wise to recognize it as such.—Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

In former years Col. Bryan invariably insisted upon writing his own platforms. Now he has decided to turn over a new leaf by taking the nomination and letting the other fellows do the platform tinkering.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If Great Britain were managing this republic of ours her statesmen would advocate that if we have commerce and labor enough for our own people, sufficient to keep everybody constantly employed—we had better hold on to it.—Des Moines Capital.

They are wise friends who know when they have a good tariff—a better tariff than any that would be tinkered up by "reformers" and "progressives" with as many different notions as there are holders of those notions. They are wise friends who know when to let a good tariff alone.—American Economist.

TARIFF REPEAL NOT NEEDED
San Francisco Should Not Be Rebuilt with Steel from Abroad.

We do not believe San Francisco is a party to the cry for a repeal of the tariff on structural steel while the city is rebuilding. There is no occasion for such repeal, says the Pittsburg Gazette. American manufacturers can supply the demand. Pittsburg mills can do it and would act other work aside if necessary that rebuilding should not be retarded. This at prices hardly greater than would be paid for foreign material if the tariff should be removed. In a recent hearing before the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, quoted the prices in this country and abroad. By that statement it may be seen the export prices of Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria and Belgium on structural shapes range from \$1.25 to \$1.45, while the American price is about \$1.60. Adding freight, the price, delivered, would give no appreciable advantage to the San Francisco builders, but might take much money from this country.

President Roosevelt rejected foreign contributions to the relief fund and it would be a remarkable exhibit on the part of congress to extend an invitation to foreign manufacturers to supply the material for rebuilding the city. While Germany is building its tariff wall higher and is paying a bounty on steel exports, to enable her manufacturers to quote low prices, there is no call for the United States to open the door even in the face of calamity. Great Britain is not in position to furnish the material more promptly than this country can, and having a higher production cost and no bounty, could not compete with Germany in the bidding.

Should material be brought from abroad it would benefit neither the railroad nor the industrial community which have given so liberally to the sufferers. All would come direct from water in foreign bottoms. San Francisco would be ashamed to rebuild with foreign steel. The numbers of congress who introduced the bill declare that they do so under the impression that American steel could not supply the demand. The impression having been corrected there is just one proper course to take. That is to withdraw the bill and let the matter drop. No hardship will be imposed thereby on the San Francisco rebuilders.

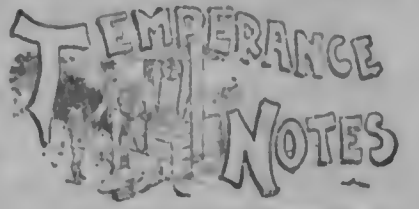
DEMAND NOT POPULAR.
Change of the Dingley Schedules Not Called for by the People in General.

No Republican from Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Iowa or anywhere else who has recalled the tariff this year has voted the view of the Republican party. The Dingley act has been in operation nine years. It has had a longer life than the Wilson-Gorman law which it displaced. Also it has lived longer than did the McKinley act, which the Democrats repealed when they put the Wilson-Gorman law on the statute book. So, likewise, it has been with us for more years than was the act of 1883, which the McKinley law succeeded Dingley's tariff has had a longer career than any other law in its field since Morrill's, which was passed in 1861. But the Dingley act continues to give a good account of itself, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It furnishes both revenue and protection, and the Wilson act provided neither the one nor the other. Nothing that say Democrats have ever said against the Dingley law has been as severe as Cleveland's denunciation of the Democratic Wilson-Gorman act, the "party perjury and party dishonor law," which Cleveland contemptuously refused to sign, but let it go on the statute book through the expiration of the ten days' time limit. There is no popular demand among the Republicans for the repeal or material modification of the Dingley tariff. On the contrary, any tampering with that act at this time would arouse Republican hostility all over the country. No Republican who assails it can long maintain his standing in the party. A Democratic assault on either the tariff or the fine in the Philippines in the congressional canvass of 1906 would insure a Republican majority in the elections which would make all the off-year Republican margins since 1891 look narrow.

Democrats are inclined to say that as the speaker opposes revision and says that congress must represent the desires of the American people, he in effect makes tariff revision the issue in the coming elections, placing the Republican party absolutely in the stand-pat attitude and the Democrats for revision. Whether this be so or not it is fairly certain that there will be no tariff revision at this session of congress. Let well enough alone seems a good enough adage to steer by.—Oswego Times.

In the meantime Col. Bryan is in blissful ignorance of the fact that his articles on the Philippines are attracting practically no attention. There are so many things happening of real interest now.—Kansas City Journal.

And, pray, what part or parts of the tariff would the Democrats revise? Our Democratic brethren of the West Virginia press have no specific complaint so far as the intelligencer can see. Do they, for instance, want to chop the tariff from coal, from lumber, from glass or from pottery? We pause for a reply.—Wheeling Intelligencer.



DRINKERS TAKE HEED.

Corporations and Business Firms Becoming More Strict Regarding Employing Drinkers.

Over 2,000,000 of the best positions in the United States are closed to men who drink. In the centers of business men who are placed in positions of trust must be bonded by bonding companies, and not by their friends. One of the main questions that a bonding company asks of one to be bonded is: "Do you drink intoxicating liquors?" and they will not bond one who is given to drink.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company not only bonds its men being other but insists on their keeping out of the way of temptation. On the division the trainmen were given orders not to stop over night at the end of their division at a hotel that had a bar. The hotel near the depot closed the bar because they preferred the patronage of the railroad without drink rather than to lose this patronage and retain the sale of drink.

In Cincinnati a railroad employee lived next door to a saloon. He was much surprised one morning to get a notice from headquarters to change his place of residence or give up his position with the railroad. The only explanation given was that the railroad company did not care for any of its employees to be so closely associated with the saloon.

Yet there are those who are known as "Gentlemen of the Saloon" who are in every soldier's camp.

WHO PAYS THE BILLS?
An Important Question Which the Tax Payer Should Try to Answer.

In Burlington, Vt., in one room under license at a club, and only a tentative measure of the cost of a bill (Who bears the drink?) 1 lb. of meat, in three months, 77 men took their ten days in jail. (Who paid the bill?)

In Kalamazoo, Mich., the police found in a large department store a bill for \$10.00 on a child to a certain saloon. The bill was paid by the child, and the saloon keeper was to pay the penalty of his violation of law.

The next day the saloon keeper was at the store when the police found the bill and the saloon keeper was to pay the penalty of his violation of law. The saloon keeper, however, did not pay the bill, and the police found the bill in the saloon. The saloon keeper was to pay the penalty of his violation of law.

Three Beers a Day. Two or three years ago a western merchant did some figuring as to the cost of beer. He figured it in a local paper as a paid advertisement and it excited so much interest that it was sent as a special telegram to a Chicago newspaper. It was as follows:

Look at this. Three Beers a Day for a year, would turn into your home one barrel of flour 50 pounds of sugar, 12 pounds of cornmeal, 10 pounds of macaroni, 10 quarts of beans, four 12-pound loaves of bread, one bushel of sweet potatoes, 10 pounds of rice, 20 pounds of crackers, 100 bars of soap, three 12-pound turkeys, five quarts of cranberries, 10 bunches of celery, 10 pounds of prunes, two dozen oranges and 25 good beefsteaks.

They Don't Pay. The saloon doesn't pay. As an economic measure it is an absolute failure. The only man who makes money out of the saloon is the keeper. In Monmouth, Ill., six saloons were licensed at \$1,000 each, and paid their license fees and began business. In less than two weeks from the time the \$6,000 license fees were paid in and the saloons opened, the "city fathers" voted an appropriation of \$5,300 for additional police protection to take care of the extra business those saloons were thrusting upon the city.

Why Some Men Drink. Prof. William James says "An unhealthy minded person suffering from all sorts of regrets where ambitions and aspirations have been obstructed, suffers from bodily discomfort, not distinctly localized, but breeding a general mistrust, and state of depression. It is in this condition that develops the thirst for alcohol, and more than half of all persons who drink, do so at first to secure the temporary anesthesia from these morbid feelings, which had they been normal at first would not have existed."

Self Indulged. When they tell you that there is just as much liquor drunk with as without saloons they admit their conviction with lawlessness, for an anti-saloon administration could and would enforce the law. The saloon administration never wishes the law enforced. It decries their arguments.—American Issue.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

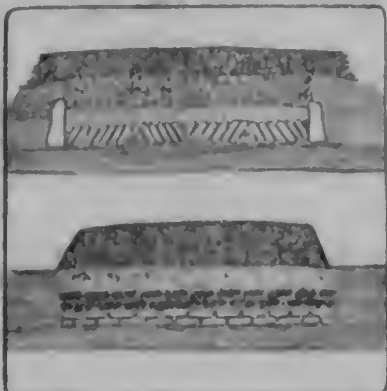
WHAT IS A GOOD ROAD?

A Discussion by Edward K. Parkinson, and Comment by Editor Country Gentleman.

The best roads that have ever been built were those constructed by the Romans ten or fifteen centuries ago, and which are today almost perfect examples of what roads should be. Their roads had a width of 30 feet, and pavements of heavy stone at the bottom, and often one or more layers of stone bedded in cement to make the road waterproof. The two cuts show the best types of ancient Roman roads.

It has been argued that such roads would cost too much to build in these days of high wages. To be sure, the initial cost would be enormously greater, but the final cost would, on the other hand, be much less.

Some of the Roman roads are 1,600 years old, and are still in fair condition. I will say, for the sake of argument, that a modern macadam road will last 20 years without having to be extensively repaired, at the end of that time, however, the road will have to be practically reconstructed, at least to the extent of half the original cost. So a new road will be



TYPES OF OLD ROMAN ROAD

built and paid for every 40 years. Therefore in 1,600 years, the use of some of the Roman roads, we shall have built and paid for 40 poor roads. Ryan stated that a mile of Roman road could cost 40 times as much as a mile of our macadam road, which it doesn't, wouldn't the loss of money from obstructed traffic and inconvenience be sufficient reason for building roads that would last at least 100 years? The old excuse, that the conditions are so different and our climate so hard on roads, does not seem to have much weight.

The truth is, we build our roads in such a hurry, and sometimes with so little judgment on the part of the engineers, that the wonder is, not that they don't last long, but that they last as long as they do.

Macadam, who was one of the best modern road builders, constructed his roads on the idea that when any road bed is thoroughly underdrained so as to remain permanently hard, crushed stone alone may be used, the pavement of Roman practice becoming unnecessary. Please note thoroughly underdrained, and crushed stone may be used. The point is, how many macadam roadbeds are thoroughly underdrained, so that they remain permanently hard? I feel safe in saying not one in ten. In fact, the roads built outside of cities and suburbs are not, as a rule, underdrained in any way.

In France, which has perhaps the finest roads in the world, the roads are divided into sections, and one or two men are put in charge of a section to keep it in perfect repair. They are required to go over the road every day, and in every section there is a toolbox, with a quantity of stone ready for repair work at ways on hand. The result is the cost of maintenance is very low and the roads last for years.

Edward K. Parkinson, in commenting upon the above argument by Mr. Parkinson, the editor of the Country Gentleman says, Mr. Parkinson has broached a subject that certainly deserves most earnest consideration. If a macadam road becomes rutted and gutted the first winter, it may be questioned whether it is very much better in the long run than the mud-bank it replaced—that is, it will shortly revert to a condition about as bad.

On the other hand, the weight of expert opinion seems at present to be against the attempt to build Roman roads in this country. Not only is the expense excessively great, but such solidity is unnecessary, with ordinary care in draining. Thus Mr. W. P. Judson, in his book on roads and pavements, says "that the Roman roads were remarkable for their strength and durability, and for the fact that they were so well drained as to attempt to build similar roads now, the cost would be from four to eight times the present cost of our most expensive modern pavements, which are, in every way, better for modern uses, and upon which the cities of the United States are estimated to have expended half a billion of dollars."

Good Seed Corn.
If late, poor seed corn is planted only an uneven stand may be expected with lots of barren or misshapen plants. Select ears which are even and well filled at both ends, thin shell and run the grain through a fanning mill with a strong blast to blow out the small, light seed.

CONQUERING SQUASH BUG.

Best Methods of Protecting the Vines from the Ravages of This Pest.

After the squashes, cucumbers and melons are well started the squash bug makes its appearance. Those who have a garden know the flat, rusty-black creature with its vile odor. In spring or early summer the eggs are laid on the leaves and stems of plants, sometimes singly, but usually in groups of from 12 to 50. They are brownish-yellow and easily found. Fortunately the insect confines its attention almost entirely to cucurbitaceous plants.

As the bugs grow they secrete over the leaves, molting five times before they reach maturity. Naturally the plant is weakened by such attentions. A leaf that has nourished many bugs will turn yellow, and if the pests are numerous enough the whole plant may be killed. It is sometimes claimed that the bug stings the leaf and kills it, but it would be more to the point to say that the leaf is tapped and its life-blood sucked out. In autumn the adult bug crawls under a board, stone or rubbish and remains till spring.

The nymphs may be killed by a spray of kerosene emulsion or tobacco water, as their bodies are soft and unprotected. But the old bug is proof against this kind of treatment. Thorough hard-shelled backs protect them.

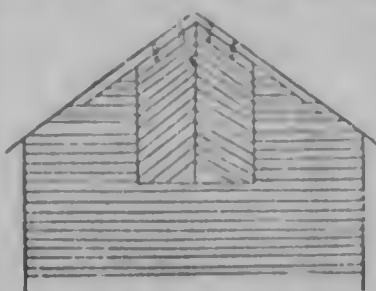
The most practical remedy thus far seems to be hand picking, says the Orange Judd Farmer. It should begin with the first bug and be repeated at short intervals. The best time for it is in the morning while it is cool and the bugs sluggish. A convenient way is to drop the bugs into a can containing water with a little kerosene. The bugs will swim in clear water, but the film of oil on the surface is sure death. Boards or sections placed on the ground are an assistance in gathering the bugs. They will seek these shelters in mid-afternoon and remain dormant till it is warm in the morning, when they can easily be gathered. Crushing the eggs on the leaves is a preventive measure that should not be neglected.

So far as my experience goes, the best way to guard against the bug is to plant the vines among potatoes. It has rarely been found there. I have grown good crops of squashes in this way and found few or none of the insects, though in other places they were numerous.

HAY DOORS IN BARN.

Placing Tracks for Them on an Inclined Will Facilitate Opening Them.

There has been great trouble in finding a suitable method of hanging doors for unloading hay with fork or silage from the outside of building. The



GOOD HAY BARN DOOR

method described by my diagram we think the very best. Place your track on an incline with the roof, and put on rollers on the doors at the same incline. They will open very easily, says Rural New Yorker, and shut hard, but they can easily be managed from inside.

MUZZLE FOR CORN PLOWING

Necessary Protection When Cultivating the Growing Crop.

This wire muzzle is very easy to make and is much better than the usual muzzle. For cultivating corn or drilling wheat in corn muzzling is always necessary, says a correspondent of the Farm and Home, and I have made muzzles out of smooth wire, like cut, which have proved first class. They do not scratch the muzzles of the horses or trouble their breathing as do cloth bags, etc.

JOTTINGS.

Try to harrow as soon after plowing as possible.

Two good stalks of corn in a hill is the best number.

An even stand of three stalks of corn to the hill is desirable and will give better results than more or less.

Most farmers take their chances on the germinability of seed. This fact is the cause of much loss every year.

The quickest way to start sprouts of Irish potatoes is to cut them in small pieces, lay in flats, cover with sand, and place them in a light, warm place.

Why spend much time in trying to make the bean poles set firmly? Just tie them together at the top in groups of four and so form pyramid-shaped stakes.

The Water Supply.

It is fine to have plenty of good water on the farm for everything, and some means should be resorted to to get such a supply if it is lacking. The gasoline engine simplifies this proposition very much.

Have Straight Rows.

Don't be satisfied with crooked rows. Nothing adds to the appearance of a field more than straight rows, besides they are more easily cultivated.

THE GENTILE WOMAN'S FAITH

Sunday School Lesson for June 3, 1906
Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Mark 7:24-30. Memory verse, 29.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Great is thy faith: be it unto thee even as thou wilt." Matt. 23:8.

TIME.—Summer, A. D. 29, a few weeks after last season.

PLACE.—On border of country of Tyre and Sidon, 40 or 50 miles northwest of Sea of Galilee.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 24. "From thence . . . went." From Tapernaum or its vicinity, Jesus and the twelve went into the neighborhood of Tyre. "Tirders." The country district within the domain of the cities named. "Would have no man know it." He did not wish notoriety of any sort. He had come hither that he might quietly teach the apostles. "Could not be hid." It soon became known that the great healer was there.

V. 25. "For." What is about to be told brought him such fame that it probably accounts for his brief stay in this region. In the Rev. Ver., this verse begins with "But straightway," immediately upon hearing of his arrival, a woman who had a great need sought him out. "Young daughter."

A little child. "Had an unclean spirit." She was the victim of what was known as demoniacal possession. "Heard of thee." Perhaps she or her neighbors had been among those who looked to Galilee to see and hear Jesus (Mark 3:8).

V. 26. "A Greek." Probably she spoke the Greek language. "Syrophenician." She was a Phoenician by race, and lived in the political division known as Syria, some other Phoenicians lived in northern Africa, and were termed Liby-Phoenicians. "Brought her daughter." By combining Matthew's account with that of Mark, we see that the following conversation took place.

Woman—Have mercy on me, O Lord, thou son of David; my daughter is grievously vexed with a devil. Jesus remained silent.

Woman—Send her away, for she crieth after us. Jesus (to disciples)—I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

Woman (worshipping)—Lord, help me! Jesus (to woman)—Let the children first be filled; for it is not meet to take the children's bread and to cast it unto the dogs.

Woman—Truth, Lord; yet the dogs under the table eat of the children's crumbs. Jesus—O woman, great is thy faith: be it unto thee even as thou wilt. Go thy way, the devil is gone out of thy daughter.

As we see how Jesus tried the woman, first by His silence, then by apparent rebuff, we feel sure that He was trying to bring her into "the household of faith," that she, as well as her daughter, might be blessed.

V. 27. "Let the children first be filled." Jesus' words to the disciples (see above), which she had heard, would give her to understand that the meek Gentiles must wait until Israelites were provided for. "Not meet." Not fitting. "Unto the dogs." The Jews thought that they alone were children of God, and they called people of other nations "dogs," to indicate that their lives were unclean, and perhaps that they "barked" at true Godliness.

V. 28. "She answered." One of weak faith might have gone home discouraged or perhaps resentful, but this woman's faith was energized by mother-love, and she was ready to bear anything if she might gain her daughter's restoration. "Yes, Lord."

She agreed to what Jesus said, and addressed Him as the sovereign Lord of mankind. "Yet the dogs," etc. The woman humbly accepts what He says and from the truth of the proverb draws a new plea.

V. 29. "For this saying." Because of the faith and love shown by this saying, Jesus was greatly pleased by her faith, for it put her where He could bless her; she had opened her heart to Him. See Matthew's rendering in our Golden Text. "The devil is gone out." Jesus had not seen or touched the child, but He assures the mother that she is cured.

V. 30. "Was come to her house." Believing Jesus' word, she hastened homeward and found her daughter, released from her malady, "laid"—or more literally "thrown"—upon the bed. Probably a convulsion had accompanied her release. What a happy home that humble cottage now became! Note the obstacles which this woman overcame: (1) Nationality; she was to Jews a foreigner. (2) Religion; she was a Canaanite and pagan. (3) Speech; she was a Greek, a Gentile. (4) Sex; she was a woman, and not accustomed to appear in public. Beyond all these, Jesus, Himself, seemed to put obstacles in her way.

Practical Points.

V. 25. Sooner or later Christ and the seeking soul are sure to meet.—1 Chron. 28:9.

V. 26. Each soul is tormented by demons of sin, which only Christ can cast out.—Rom. 7:24, 25.

V. 27. When Jesus seems deaf to our cry, He is opening the way and awaiting the time for sending the largest possible answer.—Jas. 1:3, 4.

V. 28. Every difficulty surmounted lifts us higher, makes our faith stronger.—1 Pet. 1:7.

V. 29. Nothing can stand before one who depends on God.—1 John 5:4.

COAL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

As Many as Five Different Beds of Fuel Have Been Discovered.

The coal measures are made up of alternating beds of shales, sandstones, clays and black lignite or lignite-bituminous coal, besides a few small beds of limestone in their lower horizon. As many as five different beds of fuel have been distinguished. These measures, says the Engineering Magazine, increase in thickness, but apparently grow more and more barren of coal toward the north shore. A little southwest of Calahanga bay, the eastern one of the two major indentations on the north shore, a Spanish company has operated within the past ten years, first mining coal by means of expensive Spanish labor and later (1903-04) with the help of Japanese. Here the maximum thickness of coal seams examined is about five feet, but near the south shore, toward the western end of the island, 20 feet of coal was penetrated by a drill; and at the apex of the anticline on the Urgan peninsula there is an abnormal accumulation of over 30 feet of mineral fuel. However, the greatest normal thickness of any seam on the island, measured at the surface by me, did not exceed eight feet.

Of the just stated thickness at the outcrop was the "big tree" seam, from which a sample lot of ten tons gave highly satisfactory results when thoroughly tested on board the United States army transport Wright late in April, 1904. Compared with the "Kish-luna" coal from Japan, tried almost simultaneously under identical conditions, the Hatan coal was found to contain 25 per cent. more lump, to produce the same speed of 13.3 knots per ton per hour, to yield less dark smoke, and to leave no clinkers instead of many, and only 9.8 per cent. of dry refuse, instead of 15 per cent. There was also less work involved in firing with the Hatan fuel, owing to its superior cleanliness, low ash content and little waste.

Rule of Turk Nearly Over.

The Turk really seems to be making his last stand in Europe. That has been said before, we know, and the saying has not been justified. But an end of an evil thing is some time inevitable, and every year that passes surely brings it nearer. Turkish rule in Europe has long been hopelessly bad. Piece by piece it has fallen or has been torn apart until now only a remnant is left, in which the Turks themselves are a small minority, and that remnant is beset on every hand with a determined aggression which promises its complete destruction in the not distant future. Moreover, the Turkish empire in Asia, the stay and bulwark of the European part of the realm, is also now involved in serious trouble in several quarters and is threatened with much loss. In every quarter, indeed, north, south, east and west, the Turk is beset with difficulties and menaces, so that it seems that there is little left but for him to kneel on his prayer rug and perish as becomes the faithful.—N. Y. Tribune.

Musical Australia.

Some idea of Young Australia's desire to shine in at least one song or one "piece" may be gathered from the fact that 180 musical professors of either sex are giving lessons in the teaching rooms at Altan's, in the Melbourne block. The professors are mostly men who teach singing, the pupils being mostly girls; and these 180 names are to some extent a selected lot.

Ship's Crew Freezes to Death.

London.—The German steamship Soerabaya, after taking coal to Japan during the war, entered the Russian service and tried to run arms and ammunition into Vladivostok, but was unable to pierce the Japanese blockade. The vessel then took refuge in the Amur river, and since October has not been heard of until recently, when natives discovered it incased in the ice near Nikolayevsk, which is on the Amur, 25 miles from its mouth. The bodies of the crew, completely frozen, were found on board.

MARKET REPORTS.

CINCINNATI, May 26.	
CATTLE—Fair to good	4.25 @ 5.00
Hog—Average	6.10 @ 6.25
CALVES—Extra	6.75 @ 6.85
HOGS—Choice packers	6.35 @ 6.40
Mixed packers	6.25 @ 6.35
SHEEP—Extra	4.25 @ 4.40
LAMBS—Choice extra	5.50 @ 5.60
FLOUR—Spring patent	4.50 @ 4.85
WHEAT—No. 2 red	92 @ 93
CORN—No. 2 mixed	41 @ 42
OATS—No. 2 mixed	35 @ 36
RYE—No. 2 choice	60 @ 65
HAILEY—No. 2 spring	60 @ 65
HAY—Choice timothy	15.00 @ 15.75
POULTRY—Clean mess	10.00 @ 10.75
LARD—Prime steam	9.50 @ 9.75
BUTTER—Choice dairy	12 @ 12
Choice Creamery	12 @ 12
APPLES—Choice, per bush	4.50 @ 5.00
POTATOES—Per bush	55 @ 65
TODACCO—New	5.20 @ 5.70
Old	6.25 @ 6.55

CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3.50 @ 3.70
WHEAT—No. 2 red	89 @ 93
No. 3 red	75 @ 82
CORN—No. 2 mixed	40 @ 41
OATS—No. 2 mixed	30 @ 32
RYE—No. 2 choice	61 1/2 @ 62
POULTRY—Mess, prime	16.10 @ 16.15
LARD—Prime steam	9.50 @ 9.70

NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3.30 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87 @ 91
CORN—No. 2 mixed	35 @ 36
OATS—No. 2 mixed	29 @ 30
RYE—Western mixed	47 @ 50
POULTRY—Mess, prime	17.25 @ 17.75
LARD—Prime steam	9.50 @ 9.75

BALTIMORE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87 @ 87
CORN—No. 2 mixed	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2
CATTLE—Steady	6.10 @ 6.25
HOGS—Good to choice	6.20 @ 6.35

LOUISVILLE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87 1/2 @ 87 1/2
CORN—No. 3 white	40 @ 40 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	29 @ 29 1/2
POULTRY—Mess, prime	16.14 @ 16.19
LARD—Prime steam	9.50 @ 9.75

INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Prime steers	5.15 @ 5.35
HOGS—Best grade	6.20 @ 6.40
SHEEP—Best grade	5.00 @ 5.05

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The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

Berea, Madison County, Ky.

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Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

TAKE NOTICE.

Baccalaureate services Sunday morning at 10:45 at the Chapel.

Dr. W. E. C. Wright, of Olivet, Michigan, will preach at Night Chapel.

Public examination of classes, Monday and Tuesday, June 4 and 5. Harmonia Concert, Monday night, June 4, at 7:30.

Address before the literary societies, Tuesday night, June 5, Rev. J. T. Fulton.

Commencement exercises, Wednesday, June 6, 9:00 A. M. Addressed by Hon. Wm. M. Beckner, of Winchester, and Rev. Wm. E. Barton, D. D., of Chicago, Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

COMMENCEMENT JUNE 6.

Great speakers; inspiring music; home spin fair. Let everybody plan to come to College for one day!

Miss Eva Duncan returned from Winchester Saturday.

H. C. Wolf was in Richmond last Tuesday.

C. P. Kite, who has had charge of the canning factory, left Wednesday for his home in Hillsdale, Mich.

W. H. Haney went to Lexington Wednesday on business.

M. J. Gabbard has returned to Berea from Indianapolis, Ind., to stay till after the State Encampment of the G. A. R.

Boze Lane has bought the W. M. Flannery farm near Blue Lick for \$800.

George Dick bears his "blushing honors" in a very dignified manner these days, still it is very evident that this is his "first."

James W. Wheeler, some years ago a Berea student, is now connected with the First Social Settlement Society at Columbus, Ohio.

Weather permitting, there will be a ball game between the Faculty and Normal tennis next Saturday on the Athletic Field. A good game should result.

Major Grosvenor invites his Sunday school class to meet each other, Mrs. Grosvenor and their teacher at their home on Jackson street, on Saturday night, from 7 to 9, for a parting "love feast."

F. W. Ferris, who represents the Cincinnati Cordage & Paper Company, is in town today.

James H. Little, of the American Sunday School Union, is in Berea this week, training some of the College young men for Sunday School missionary work this summer.

Rev. J. T. Fulton, who is to address the Literary Societies next Tuesday night, is pastor of the Presbyterian church in Alexis, Ill., and is an aggressive man and forceful speaker.

The friends of Miss Jennie Hanson are glad to see her around once more. She has found great relief through a surgical operation.

R. W. Miller has formally announced his candidacy for Congress from the eighth district. So long as a Democrat is to represent the district anyway, it could not be a better one.

Mr. Dizney was called to Knox county last week by news of the serious illness of his father, but he returned promptly as he found his father much better.

Rev. Mr. Pasco, who has been going to Corbin for some time to supply in the Congregational Church of that place, will now have a vacation. The city authorities have forbidden the assemblage of the people for 30 days on account of the smallpox.

The men of the G. A. R. were on our streets yesterday. It never struck us as now that they are growing old. Let us honor them while we can. It is not likely that the soul of the nation will be stirred again as it was in the 60's, and that we shall soon again know the uplift of strife for a great principle.

The saloon keepers of Louisville say that they are anxious to keep the law. If this were so, they would simply obey it. Five of them kept open last Sunday to "test" it. The funniest thing about it all is that one pleads that his "religion" compels him to rest on Saturday, so he ought to be free to sell liquor on Sunday.

The regents for the Richmond State Normal are J. W. Canhamack, of Owen county; Phil W. Grinstead, of Lexington; Jere A. Sullivan, of Richmond; and Fred A. Vaughn, of Johnson county. It is a very fair committee. Vaughn and Grinstead are Republicans.

There is nothing new in the teachers' examination scandal. We wish for the honor of the county officials, that Cox had not escaped with a mere fine and without disclosing the source from which he obtained the questions.

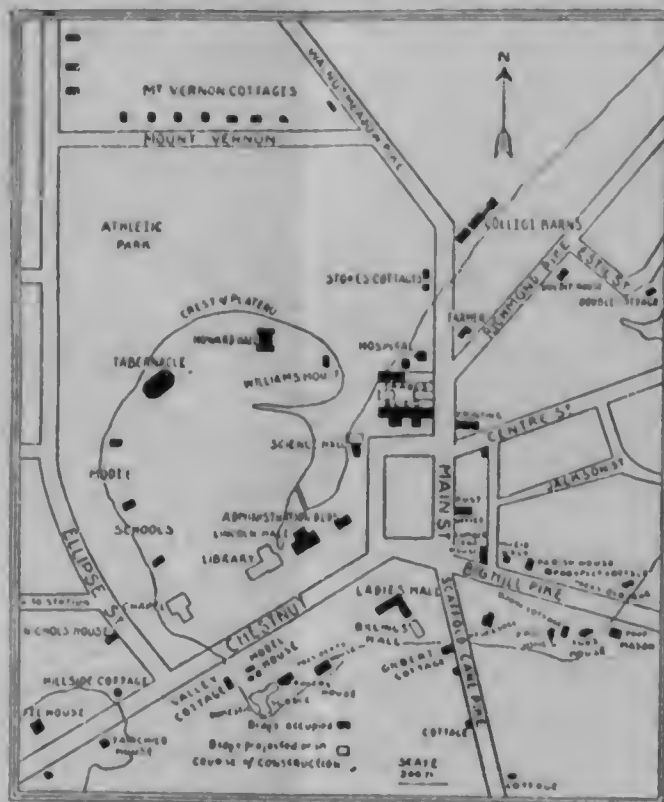
Rev. Francis J. Van Horn, who was made a Doctor of Divinity by the College in 1902, has just been called from Worcester, Mass., to one of the largest churches on the Pacific coast, the First Congregational, of Seattle.

Stephen W. Ryder, of Coxsackie, N. Y., has just taken a Winston Trowbridge prize at Yale University for an English essay on "Pilgrim's Progress." Mr. Ryder prepared for college in the Academic course of the College.

A syndicate letter comes to us in regard to the ship subsidy bill that has been trying to get through Congress for several years. This letter urges that the coal interests of Kentucky would be served by the passage of this bill. Suppose they should be. It is like so much of this tariff graft. For the sake of a small individual gain, the people at large are loaded with a great burden. The ship subsidy bill is a graft pure and simple in the interests of such men as its author.

Commencement Day Plans

Suggestions Which Will Aid Those Wishing To Fully Enjoy This Great Day.



PLAN OF COLLEGE GROUNDS

Next Wednesday, June the 6th, is the great day of the year at Berea College. If you want to get the most out of it, put in a little time before hand studying the map, and planning what you want most to see and hear.

The Tabernacle, in which the exercises of the day are to be held, will naturally be the center of interest. In the Model School building nearest the Tabernacle, babies may be left, while their mothers visit the different buildings or attend the exercises. In another of the model school buildings lunches and other baggage may be checked until wanted. A refreshment stand will be near at hand where lemonade, candy and other good things can be bought at a low price.

The exercises in the Tabernacle commence at 9 o'clock. First will come the exhibition of the Industrial Departments, and then the graduating exercises of students of Normal, Academy, and College Departments. Music will be furnished during the program by the Band, Glee Club, the famous Big Four Quartet and the Harmonia Society. After each piece of music there will be a short recess that those who wish to may enter or leave the room. While the program is in progress, however, it is especially requested that there should be no whispering or unnecessary noise, in order that the young speakers may be heard in all parts of the room.

The great events of the morning will come between 11 and 12 o'clock when the prize Bibles will be presented, and Degrees and Diplomas awarded and conferred.

The evening session will be opened at 1:15 with music by the band. After this Judge Beckner of Winchester, Dr. Barton of Chicago, and others will address the audience.

A space around the tabernacle and refreshment stand will be enclosed by ropes to keep horses and teams away. A watering trough for horses will be found behind the new stone Library building.

Many of the College buildings will be on exhibition or contain exhibitions during the day. The New Chapel, built almost entirely by student labor, seats nearly fourteen hundred in its main auditorium besides having other large rooms for smaller meetings, Bible classes, etc. Visitors should especially notice the beautiful oak ceiling, one of the finest in the country, in the main auditorium. Those who wish to go up into the tower may do so on payment of five cents.

The Carnegie Library building will not be open for inspection, but visitors will be interested in noticing the fine stone work, and the artistic symmetry and proportion of the building.

On the lower floor of Lincoln Hall will be the Fair of Fireside Industries, where homespun cloth, bed-covers and other products of the mountain homes may be seen. On the second floor, the Library is in its temporary quarters.

In the front section of the Industrial Buildings the sewing and laundry room, open from 8 to 11:15 with their exhibitions and machinery, will be found on the left, and the Scientific Cabinet and Farm Work exhibition on the right. Upstairs in the East side the wood work and drawing exhibitions are located, and on

the West side the Model Schools Exhibit.

In the rear section of the industrial buildings the wood working machinery will be in operation from 8:00 to 11:15 a. m.

The Power House is open from 8:00 to 11:15, containing the boilers, steam-engine, dynamos and telephone central.

In the Printing Office one may see printing presses, paper cutters and other apparatus from 8:30 to 11:15 in the morning.

The Hospital will be open from 8:30 to 11:15 a. m. to show the arrangements of the College for the care of the sick.

During the same hours visitors will be welcome at the Farm Barns to see the Holstein Stock, Farm Machinery, Silo, and some Saddle Horses.

Some will be interested in going through the Ladies Hall. From 8:30 to 11:15 in the morning and 1:00 to 3:00 in the evening the parlors, dining and study rooms and some of the students' rooms may be seen.

The office of General Information will be the Registrar's office, No. 5 Lincoln Hall.



DR. WM. E. BARTON, D. D.

Dr. Barton graduated from Berea in '85 and from Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1890, now pastor of an important church at Oak Park, Ill., author of numerous books and published sermons, is to be one of the speakers on Commencement Day.



REV. W. E. C. WRIGHT, D. D.

Rev. W. E. C. Wright, D. D., Professor in Berea in the '80's, afterward Secretary to the A. M. A., now Professor in Olivet College, Mich., preaches in Berea on the night of Baccalaureate Sunday.

The senators are going to fire Burton. He has committed the worst crime possible in their estimation. He has been clumsy enough to be caught.

Take a Kodak with You

The Porter Drug Co.
(INCORPORATED)

At the Up-to-Date Grocery

YOU CAN BUY

the very best and freshest goods. I get them fresh two or three times a week; no stuff that has been on hand.

Standard Sugar Corn	06
Fire proof Oil	12
Good Flour	60
Very Best Flour	65
Best Navy Beans	04
Brown Sugar	04

I sell a complete line of tinware, all kinds of staple and fancy groceries, hardware, hay, all kinds seed potatoes and mill feed. Prompt delivery to all parts of city.

W. D. LOGSDON, Prop.

...Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

LOUIS O. LESTER

Next to the Mill, Chestnut Ave.,
Phone 93

The New Cash Store.

Niagara delights the eyes of pleasure seekers—our offerings delight the eyes of careful buyers.

We take this opportunity of again calling your attention to the fact that we have Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Ladies' Skirts, Notions, Trunks, Suit Cases, and Telescopes. We also have a first-rate line of Furnishings for gentlemen, ladies, youths, boys and the little folks, which we offer at a very low price considering the quality of the goods. The truth must be told. We have goods and they are marked with prices that will soon place them in others' hands. Let this be you.

Yours respectfully,

Harris, Rhodus & Co.

A FORMER EMPLOYE

Of Standard Oil Co. Tells How Independent Concerns Are Put Out of Business.

The Standard Has a Telegraph System of Its Own Extending to Nearly Every Part of the Country.

Cleveland, O.—A total of nineteen witnesses were called by Interstate Commerce Commission Promoters and Clements in the Standard Oil Inquiry here. Everybody connected with the investigation put in a hard day and the two sessions gave substantial results. The testimony of George L. Lane, of Mansfield, O., a former employee of the Standard Oil Co., was regarded as particularly important. According to his evidence, Lane was for about 14 months in 1901 and 1902 employed by the Standard Oil Co. for the particular purpose of driving all of the independent oil peddlers in a dozen or more of the principal cities and towns of northern Ohio out of business. He said he was employed by T. M. Lyons, of the Cleveland office of the Standard Oil Co. to go to certain designated places and use every means fair or foul to force the independents to quit. He was told if he could not do the job somebody else would be sent to drive the Standard's competitors out of business.

"I was given rigid instructions and I followed them as close as possible. I succeeded in driving out all competition in a dozen big towns in northern Ohio and the only failure I made was in Youngstown, where a man by the name of Pahey stuck it out, notwithstanding that we spent as high as \$6 a gallon to give oil away. The whole idea was to discourage the small independent dealer and buy his customers up at any cost. We represented ourselves as independents, but we got our supplies from the Standard."

Lane said that in fighting peddlers, many methods were used. They were threatened, ejected and coerced, offers of employment was made to them, their customers were supplied free with as much oil as they would accept, their wagons were followed by boys on bicycles to ascertain the homes of their customers, and ministers and labor leaders were bribed with oil to circulate testimonials among congregations and unions, testifying as to the fine quality of the Standard's products.

Frank H. Pether, whose testimony was uncompleted Thursday, resumed the stand at the morning session. Mr. Pether testified that for over three years his companies had trouble in making shipments from Memphis, Tenn., to points in Arkansas. There were many delays, he said, customers being compelled to wait all the way from 30, 60 and 90 days investigating the cause of the delay, the witness said, he found that the agents of the roads were also agents of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., of Muskegon, a Standard adjunct. Those agents, he said, deliberately sidetracked shipments in order to destroy his trade. His companies, he declared, lost many customers because of the trouble in receiving orders. Every possible method was used to keep the company's product on the road as long as possible, and the customers, despairing of getting prompt service, began buying of the Standard Oil Co.

Frank J. Heinrich, for 12 years an independent oil dealer of Bellevue, O., testified as to all kinds of trouble which the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate railroad companies made for him after he had begun to do a good business. He said he was discriminated against in rates, shipments were delayed and he was not given the same facilities to handle his goods as was enjoyed by the Standard. Standard Oil agents, he said, were behind all the trouble, and he lost much business because of it.

W. J. Cram, who was engaged in the oil business at Marietta, O., from 1885 to 1897, testified that the Standard for years used coercive methods and that the Standard was so persistent in its efforts that his company was finally compelled to sell out to the Galena Oil Co., a Standard branch, at a much lower figure than might otherwise have been obtained.

Miss Elizabeth Protzman, a stenographer and bookkeeper in the Dayton office of the Standard Oil Co., testified that information concerning shipments by rivals was brought in by the draymen and that she made careful record of them. John O'Brien, general superintendent of the Lima division of the Buckeye Pipe Line Co., a Standard concern, was asked about the Standard's telegraph system. The inquiries established that the Standard has a telegraph system of its own extending to nearly every part of the country. The company has its own wires, leased or otherwise, operators, offices, regulations and blanks and sometimes sends messages for persons not connected with the company.

Wants Smoot Removed.
Des Moines, Iowa.—At the opening session of the Presbyterian general assembly Friday Commissioner Samuel Wishard, D. D., of Utah, presented a memorial to the United States senate praying for the removal of Reed Smoot as senator from Utah.

National Memorial to Schurz.
New York.—A committee of one hundred representative citizens will be organized within a few days to take measures toward establishing a permanent national memorial to the late Carl Schurz.

RUINED BY CAR DISCRIMINATION.

CERTAIN COAL COMPANIES FAVORED BY RAILROAD MEN.

Sensational Testimony Given Before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Philadelphia, Penn.—Several interesting developments marked the closing session of the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation into the alleged discrimination by railroads in the distribution of cars in the bituminous coal fields.

Sensational testimony was given by E. Albert Von Roenneburg, general manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., coal operators. He stated that within the last two and a half years his company's car supply had been so inadequate that business had been practically ruined.

He declared that other companies had been favored in the distribution of cars and said he had no doubt that discrimination had been practiced against his company, because it had failed to make gifts of stock to the railroad officials. He gave it to his opinion that President A. J. Cassatt was responsible for the alleged discrimination.

Through railroad employees it was developed that until recently the Herwind-White Co.'s coal was shipped to tidewater without being weighed. Instead, the railroad estimated the weight of each car by adding 10 per cent. to the capacity figures stenciled on the car. It was also shown that the Susquehanna Coal Co., which is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., has the exclusive use of Greenville pier, New York harbor, and has a virtual monopoly of the sale of bunker coal to the tugs and small steamers.

It was brought out that certain coal companies are given allowances for operating spurs from their mines to the main lines, and that the railroad made this allowance to the Latrobe-Connelville Co., when the spur was operated by the railroad.

RAILROAD RATE BILL

Sent to Conference Amid a Storm in House of Representatives.

Washington, D. C.—The express company amendment to the rate bill was the cause of personalities in the house Friday between Mr. Cooper (Wis.) and Mr. Hepburn (Iowa). Mr. Cooper alleged that he was informed that some of the conferees would vote to strike out the express company amendment to the rate bill. He refused to name his informant. Mr. Hepburn said he had no patience with these statements and that they were misstatements. Mr. Cooper intimated inferentially that Mr. Hepburn was one of those to whom his informant had referred. Mr. Hepburn characterized Mr. Cooper's statement as false. Immediately after the approval of the journal in the house Friday, Mr. Dalzell reported a rule from the committee on rules, providing that the railroad rate bill, with the senate amendments, be sent to conference. Mr. Dalzell demanded the previous question, and the roll was called. The previous question having been ordered, Mr. Dalzell explained that the resolution was simply for the purpose of sending the railroad rate bill to conference.

JURY OUT THIRTY MINUTES.

George L. Thomas and L. B. Taggart Found Guilty of Rebating.

Kansas City, Mo.—George L. Thomas, a freight broker, and L. B. Taggart, a clerk working for Thomas, in the United States district court here late Friday were found guilty of the charge of conspiracy to illegally give rebates to shippers. The jury considered the case only 30 minutes before arriving at a verdict. Attorneys for the defendants will file notice for a new trial and the motion will be argued Saturday. The court will not pronounce sentence against Thomas and Taggart until the motion for a new trial is disposed of.

PERKINS IS RELEASED.

Not Held on the Technical Charge of Grand Larceny.

New York.—The appellate division of the supreme court handed down a decision discharging from custody George W. Perkins, whom the supreme court has held to await action of the grand jury on a technical charge of grand larceny in connection with the campaign contribution of the New York Life Insurance Co. to the republican national committee.

Plan for Indemnity Insurance.
Memphis, Tenn.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers approved a plan for the establishment of an indemnity insurance feature for the relief of engineers injured, but not to an extent entitling them to relief under the rules of the insurance department.

Princess Ena at Madrid.
Madrid.—The royal train that was leaving King Alfonso and future bride, Princess Ena of Hattenberg, arrived Friday evening at the Pardo station. The princess was escorted to the Pardo Palace with imposing ceremony.

First Court of Session.

London.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra held the first court of the season at Buckingham palace. The prince and princess of Wales and all members of the royal family in London were present.

RATE DISCRIMINATION

Lake Shore Co. Gave Standard Advantage in Car Records.

Mileage Between Cleveland and Chicago Figured on Basis of 357 Miles For Standard and 329 For Independents.

Cleveland, O.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, who for three days have been investigating here the methods and doings of the Standard Oil company, adjourned their court Saturday afternoon and left for Washington.

In the three days' hearing just completed a total of 35 witnesses have been on the stand.

Saturday's developments were regarded as important, and were in keeping with the general line of inquiry made during the two previous days.

W. E. McEwen, a former chief clerk in the car department of the Lake Shore railroad general offices in Cleveland, was the first witness. He testified that he compiled the mileage of the cars of the Union Tank line. The reports were forwarded daily to the Cleveland office of the Standard Oil Co. The Lake Shore Co., he declared, gave the Standard a big advantage in tabulating records of tank cars. In that the mileage of Standard tank cars was figured on a different basis than the cars of competing companies. The advantage amounted all the way from 8 cents to 54 cents per car, according to the distances between different points on the road. When he left the employ of the Lake Shore several years ago he began work for the Perleless Transit Co., an independent tank line. He asked the Lake Shore officials for the same basis of figuring mileage as was given the Union Tank line. He was ridiculed, he said, and was told he did not know what he was talking about, and every effort was made to belittle him in the eyes of his new employers. Finally, however, having obtained copies of the Union Tank line mileages and taking them to the proper officials, the road reluctantly granted the request. Some two years ago, he said, he had ascertained that the older order of things had been resumed, and he went to investigate. The Lake Shore officials, he said, acted surprised, and offered the explanation that the Perleless Transit Co., being the only concern which was allowed the same rates as the Union Tank line, the matter had been quite forgotten. The Union Tank line rate was at once restored.

McEwen testified that the mileage for Standard tank cars between Cleveland and Chicago was figured on the basis of 357 miles, while the mileage for independent cars was figured on the basis of 329 miles. The same rule, he said, prevailed between all other points on the Lake Shore road.

The witness made the further charge that certain freight employees of the Lake Shore road received monthly salaries from the Union Tank Line Co., a Standard concern, and in return for such compensation the freight officials made special efforts to facilitate the movements of Standard Oil shipments.

W. J. Brickell, for 29 years editor of the Columbus, O., Evening Dispatch, was called to tell what, if anything, he knew about that paper accepting articles alleged to have been furnished by the Standard Oil Co. and paid for at so much per line. Those articles, it was declared by Special Counsel Monnett, went to 125 subsidized papers in Ohio, and the general purport of them was to misrepresent the Standard Oil Co.'s real character to readers, leading them to believe that the findings of courts and various publications against the Standard were unjustified and unwarranted. Mr. Brickell denied that he had any positive knowledge on the subject, and said that if any such contract existed it was known only to the business manager of the paper.

Z. H. Ellis, an independent oil dealer of Cincinnati, gave testimony showing that the names of his customers were systematically obtained by the bribing of employees. He said he caught one in the act and compelled him to swear to an affidavit that he was paid \$2.50 per week by the Standard for forwarding information concerning shipments.

Samuel B. Kaufman, for the last four years manager of the telegraph department of the Buckeye pipe line, a Standard adjunct at Lima, O., said his authority extended over the oil fields of Ohio and Indiana, in which fields the Buckeye Pipe Line Co. had a telegraph office at every point. He admitted that the wires under his control carried the business of several other concerns, such as the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Co., the Ohio Oil Co., the Vacuum Refining Co., the Solar Oil Co. and the Manhattan Pipe Line Co. The bands of the Standard's telegraph system were used for this business. He did not know on what basis charges were made for carrying this business.

Will Try to Settle Strike.
Chicago, Ill.—An important movement toward the settling of the coal strike is expected to follow a meeting of the executive committees of the Operators' association of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio when they meet here Monday.

Bombs Thrown at Them.
Tiflis.—While Governor General Timosheff and Chief of Police Martynoff were driving Sunday bombs were thrown at them. Neither were injured, but a coachman belonging to their escort was killed.

CROWD STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

FIVE SPECTATORS AT A BASE-BALL GAME KILLED.

Twenty-five Persons Were Terribly Injured and More Than Fifty Rendered Unconscious.

Mobile, Ala.—Five men were killed and 25 terribly injured by a thunderbolt three miles from this city Sunday afternoon. The lightning struck in the midst of 1,000 spectators of a ball game in an open field, and more than fifty persons, who were only slightly hurt, were knocked unconscious. The day was extremely hot and humid. At 3 o'clock a thunderstorm gathered in the west and traveled straight for the ball field. A game between two local teams was being closely contested, seven innings having been played, with the score tied at two runs each.

There was no protection from the storm. Before the rain there was a wonderful display of sheet lightning, and some of the spectators became alarmed. The field was elevated, being the highest ground for half a mile around. Some men in the crowd said that the danger of being struck by lightning was great, but ridicule by the mass of the spectators prevented any one from seeking a safer spot. The fall of rain was terrific and the roar of thunder was continuous. Suddenly there was a deafening crash directly over the field and lightning seemed to fall over the entire crowd. The bolt raced along the ground, taking a zigzag course, and in several places cutting a furrow more than a foot deep.

The lightning struck hardest in the densest part of the crowd. The spectators were buried to every quarter, and more than 100 were knocked flat on the instant. It is agreed by all who came through the awful experience that there were five or six separate thunderbolts, the first being most destructive.

THE FUTURE QUEEN'S

First Notable Act Was To Induce the King To Pardon Condemned Man.

Madrid.—The first notable act of the Princess Ena of Hattenberg since her arrival in Spain to become the bride of King Alfonso XIII. has been to induce the king to pardon Fernando Levera, who was condemned to death after an exciting trial. The dramatic circumstances under which pardon was given, as the condemned man was going to the gallows, attracts widespread attention, and further augments the popularity of Princess Ena. Levera was to have been executed in the neighboring town of Badajoz, but the population solicited Princess Ena's intercession and she spoke to the king, who consulted with his ministers, and after a cabinet council the government resolved to grant the request, as it was the first petition the princess had made in Spain. Thereupon the king issued a pardon and a telegram announcing this fact reached the prison at Badajoz half an hour before the time set for the execution. The march to the scaffold was about to begin when a messenger brought word of the pardon. There were remarkable scenes of rejoicing.

The cabinet ministers have had their share in the prevailing enthusiasm over Alfonso's fiancée. Premier Moret expressed his official view while drinking a toast to the princess. Addressing King Alfonso the premier said: "Sire, you have brought us a treasure. May it please God to make us worthily conserve it."

MEMORIAL EXERCISES

Were Held at Arlington National Cemetery by G. A. R. Organizations.

Washington, D. C.—The memorial exercises were held at Arlington National cemetery Sunday by organizations, including Col. Theo. Roosevelt, Garrison, Gen. W. F. Barry, Garrison, Adm. David D. Porter, Garrison and Gen. G. V. Henry, Garrison. The Thirtieth cavalry band and the chancel choir of St. Paul's Roman Catholic church participated. Commander J. Edwin Brown called the assembly to order and addresses were made by Gen. A. S. Hurl, who spoke on "The Army," Representative Dawson, of Iowa, on "The Navy," and Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, who was present at the first burial in Arlington, in 1861, and who discussed the subject of a united people.

Earthquake in Michigan.

Houghton, Mich.—One of the most severe earth disturbances ever experienced in this region occurred at the Atlantic mine. There were more than fifty seismic shocks. Buildings rocked violently and in several places there are cracks in the earth from two to six inches in width. The shocks were distinct in Houghton and Hancock, but did no damage. The Atlantic shut down as the result of these disturbances.

Averaging 100 Miles a Day.

Washington, D. C.—Computations made by the bureau of navigation of the location of the Dewey day dock in the Indian ocean on May 22 indicate that the Dewey has made an average of 100 miles a day since leaving the Straits of Bab el Mandeb.

Lightning Strikes Train.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Lightning struck a freight train on the Missouri Pacific railroad here Sunday and instantly killed W. H. Edwards, a brakeman. Several cars were slightly damaged.

STATE NEWS PICK-UPS

GUS GIVEN COULTER,

Ex-State Auditor of Kentucky, Died at His Home in Mayfield.

Mayfield, Ky., May 26.—Gus Given Coulter, ex-state auditor of Kentucky, died at his home in this city Friday morning after an illness of two weeks of inflammatory rheumatism. He leaves a widow and four children, Hettie, Amelia, Augusta and Claude. The funeral services will be held Saturday morning at his residence. They will be conducted by Elder A. S. Petty, pastor of the Mayfield First Baptist church. Mr. Coulter was one of the best known men in the state of Kentucky. For a number of years he had been prominent in democratic politics throughout the state, and was known as well in the Blue Grass and even in the mountains as in the first district, where he spent his life. For years he held the office of state auditor, and was one of the most popular officials at the capital. At the time of his retirement from public life, a little over a year ago, he was beginning to feel effects of ill health, which caused him to sever completely his connection with public affairs and retire to his home in Mayfield. His retirement was regretted by a large circle of political as well as personal friends throughout the state. During the campaign of William Goebel for governor and the troublous times following the election he was one of the strongest supporters of Goebel. He was born at Briarburg, in Marshall county, Ky., August 15, 1861, and was a son of the late Claude C. Coulter, who was noted in his day as a politician, scholar and

ASSESSMENTS

Are Raised in Kentucky By the State Board of Equalization.

Frankfort, Ky., May 26.—The state board of equalization passed on the following counties and gave the assessment in each a preliminary raise, subject to a hearing from each county delegation early in June: Kenton county, increased 4 per cent. on lands, 10 per cent. on town lots; Campbell county, 15 per cent. on town lots; Jefferson county, 20 per cent. on lands; Bracken, 20 per cent. on lands and 10 on town lots; Grant, 15 on lands and 10 on town lots; Greenup, 10 per cent. on lands; Harrison, 12 on lands, 6 on town lots; Lewis, 10 per cent. on both lands and lots; Mason, 10 per cent. on land; Nicholas, 20 on lands; Pendleton, 20 on lands; Robertson, 8 on lands, 10 on lots. The following counties were left unchanged: Boone, Carter, Fleming and Rowan.

JUST FOR FUN

The Judge Soaked the Attorney Again For Giving Him the "Ha Ha."

Georgetown, Ky., May 25.—In the \$5,000 slander case of Mrs. Frank Thompson vs. J. C. H. Seebree, the defendant, former county prosecutor, pleaded his own cause, losing by a verdict of \$1,000. During cross-examination Seebree was fined \$25 for contempt of court, and when he gave the "ha ha" Judge Stout added another fine "just for fun." The suit was caused by a charge of perjury entered by the defendant in depositions over a land title.

DOUBLE LYNCHING

Planned if the Assassins of Mrs. Moore Are Caught.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., May 24.—Bascom Perkins and Bert Nickel, young men charged with criminally assaulting Mrs. Press Moore, in Wolfe county, were found by officers, but escaped in the darkness near Torrent, and are still at large. A large posse is searching the mountains for them and lynching is feared, as the horrible crime has aroused the mountain people to a frenzy. The young woman is in a dangerous condition, but will recover.

Quits the Southern.

Louisville, Ky., May 25.—Richard J. Curran, assistant general freight agent of the Southern railway, has tendered his resignation, to become effective on June 1, at which time he will become general agent of the N. C. & St. L. road, with headquarters here.

Will Resist the Mayor.

Louisville, Ky., May 25.—The Louisville Mutual Protective association, better known as the saloon keepers' league, which is made up of all the retail liquor dealers of the city, at a meeting decided to resist the order of the mayor to close saloons on Sunday.

Louisville Tobacco.

Louisville, May 25.—The market was strong and active Thursday. Of the 177 bbl. offerings, 132 bbls were burley and 45 bbls. dark. Prices of the burley ranged from \$5.70 to \$29.50, an unusually high price. The dark prices ranged from \$4.85 to \$7.20.

Kentucky Woman's Fiat.

St. Louis, May 24.—Mrs. M. Flynn, of Lafayette avenue, a Louisville (Ky.) woman who has lived in St. Louis only three weeks, slapped a man who made advances toward her, near her home, knocked his hat off and told him what she thought of his conduct.

Heavy Rains at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., May 26.—A heavy rain at midnight, appearing to be general in Central Kentucky, broke up the severest drought at this time of year since 1867. Damage done cereals is extensive.

DECISIONS

Handed Down By the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., May 25.—The court of appeals Thursday affirmed the case of the Merchants & Police District Telephone Co. against the Citizens' Telephone Co., from Kenton county. The court says the Merchants' Co. is operating without authority of law; that the ordinance purporting to give it a franchise and the right to perne in Covington is contrary to Section 184 of the constitution and is invalid. The case of Robert Cornelius against the South Covington and Cincinnati Street railway was also affirmed. Cornelius, a small boy, was run over and injured by a street car, but the court holds the street car company was not at fault. In the case of the Louisville Tank Line Co. against the Commonwealth, from Franklin, the court held that, although the company leased all its cars, it must pay a franchise tax like any of the other corporations named in Section 4077 of the Kentucky statute. It is regarded as a very important ruling, as other similar corporations will now be required to pay a franchise tax.

STOPPED TRAIN

At Chasam's Brink, But Engineer Had Already Jumped to His Death.

Somersat, Ky., May 24.—Scott Gillespie, of this city, engineer on Q. & C. Freight Train No. 31, south-bound, met death by jumping from his engine cab, thinking his engine was destined to fall over New river bridge, next to the highest on the Q. & C. road. John Colyer, head brakeman, who was in the cab with Gillespie, also jumped, and now lies in a critical condition in the hospital. Just before reaching the bridge the front wheels of the engine jumped the track, Gillespie thinking there was no chance to save his train. However, the engineer on the second engine stopped the train just before it hit the bridge. Gillespie's fireman stood in the box and was not injured.

RETIRED MERCHANT

Dies From Grief Over the Mysterious Death of His Son.

Louisville, Ky., May 25.—A. Housman, a retired merchant, 63 years old, died early Thursday morning. His afflictions were heart trouble, dropsy, grief over the mysterious and tragic death of his son in Chicago a year ago, injuries received in a B. & O. train wreck ten years ago, from which he never fully recovered, and a fall seven months ago which fractured his skull. He is survived by seven daughters. Grieving over the death of her son, Fireman James Cusick, Mrs. Catherine Cusick, aged 65 years, died at midnight of a broken heart. James Cusick died recently of rheumatism.

DISGUISED AS NEGRO WOMEN

Robbers Entered Candy Store at Lexington and Assaulted Proprietor.

Lexington, Ky., May 26.—Disguised as negro women robbers entered the confectionery store Friday night conducted by S. Gribbons, on Maxwell street, and assaulted the proprietor and ran out with the cash drawer. Gribbons, aged 80 years, was seriously injured. The robbers, assisted by confederates, escaped and remain at large.

Indictments Returned.

London, Ky., May 25.—The Laurel county grand jury returned felony indictments as follows: Harvey Brasker, Del Nicholson and Oscar Wilburn for shooting and wounding; Sam Roberts, malicious shooting; Charlie Barnett, wounding with deadly weapon; Willie Hall, grand larceny; Matt Eudy, housebreaking.

Fulton-Watson Nuptials.

Lexington, Ky., May 26.—A romance extending over a period of several years, with one of the principals in Kentucky and another in Montana, was culminated here in the marriage of H. H. Fulton, county school superintendent of Bell county, and Miss Sara Watson, of Belgrade, Mont.

Removed Commissioners.

Newport, Ky., May 26.—Judge A. S. Berry directed Clerk H. Schwartz to enter an order removing Courthouse Commissioner J. H. Gargel, of Newport, and Joseph Bowen, of Dayton, and appointed in their stead S. B. Stewart. He gave no reason.

Not Known in Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., May 26.—Brett Morcy, the prisoner who was killed while trying to escape from the North Carolina penitentiary, is not known in this city, though in his deathbed confession he intimated that he belonged to well-known Lexington family.

Newport Case Reversed.

Frankfort, Ky., May 26.—The court of appeals reversed the case of R. W. Nelson against C. D. Crawford, from Newport, and ordered a retrial of the case. Nelson sued to recover the balance on a real estate sale and a demurrer was sustained to his petition.

More Plants Ruined.

Hopkinsville, Ky., May 25.—The tobacco plant beds of J. M. and T. M. Harmond, of Fairview, were scraped off. About 370 yards were destroyed. This makes six such outrages in the last 49 hours.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY.

HARTS

Miss Bertha Cliff and Mr. Hainum Gabbard were married at the home of the bride Thursday, May 23.—Willie Pigg has returned from Hamilton, O., where he has been working in the coke business.—J. J. Hamilton, of Rockford, is finishing Mrs. McClure's house this week.—A. C. Hart's baby is sick with croup.—Maxie Ponder visited the Misses Lake Sunday evening.—Rollie Davis' baby is very sick.—W. A. Hammond, of Disputanta, went to Berea Saturday on business.—C. J. Lake was at Disputanta Monday on business.—Silas Baker, of Red Lick, visited his daughter, Mrs. Jim McQueen, this week.

WALLACETON

May 27.—Mrs. Sue Holcomb, who fell and broke her arm some time ago, is well again.—John Witt was the guest of G. B. Gabbard's family Sunday.—Misses Jennie Todd and Mary Ogg were the guests of Misses Lucy and Sallie Cade Friday night.—Mrs. Alice Clark was in Paint Lick last Thursday on business.—Mrs. Anna Pointer was a visitor in Berea Monday.—Walter Tisdale and family visited his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George Tisdale, last Sunday.—Misses Lizzie and Lillie Smith of Berea were visitors at Wallacetown this week.—G. B. Gabbard attended the memorial services at Berea last Sunday.—The recent rains were very welcome in this community, as we have been needing rain for so long.—Mrs. Andy Murrial, who has been sick with consumption for a long time, is slowly failing.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

CONWAY.

May 28.—Mrs. Geo. Kettner visited her mother at Wildie Sunday.—The farmers on Round Stone suffered losses by reason of high water Sunday.—Alfred and John Gadd returned to their work at Sinks Sunday.—James Wolf visited J. M. Bullen Saturday night.—Miss Ella Lakes, of Berea, was in this neighborhood this week seeing about a school.—Jesse Bullen visited his cousin, Grover Sexton, of Clear Creek, Saturday night.—Alfred Alexander made a business trip to Conway Monday.

ROCKFORD

May 28.—Elijah Owens visited J. W. Todd Sunday.—W. C. Ogg and wife, of Disputanta, visited Mr. and Mrs. Linville Sunday.—W. W. Anglin, of Disputanta, and Robert Abney visited W. H. Stephens and wife Sunday.—H. E. Bullen says he saw a wolf near Scaffold Cane a few days ago.—Quite a large crowd attended church at Macedonia Sunday.—J. W. Todd went to Conway Monday on business.—R. L. Anglin, of Clinax, visited friends near here Sunday.—A few days ago your correspondent saw the largest hawk ever seen about Scaffold Cane.—Lee Wren and sister Ida, of Boone, attended church at Macedonia Sunday.

JACKSON COUNTY.

KECKVILKNON

May 28.—After a long dry spell a heavy rain fell here yesterday, washing the ground, tearing out fences, drowning chickens and turkeys and doing considerable other damage.—Mrs. Martha Click, who lives with her son Henry, is ill at this writing.—Mr. Hirt and his two daughters have gone to house-keeping.—Mr. Albert Powell of McKee is in this vicinity on business.—Mrs. Wm. Jones visited her mother Saturday night.—Mr. Henry Click is gone to Lancaster with a load of shingles.—Elmer Click went to Berea Monday after a load of goods for Charles Hirt.—Mr. and Mrs. Charley Jones visited his parents Sunday.—Miss Martha Click and Alma Bicknell were the guests of Myrtle Click Sunday.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARTHYSVILLE

May 29.—J. G. Clark and wife attended the memorial services of John R. Kimbrell Sunday at Macedonia Church on Scaffold Cane Hill. Mr. Kimbrell was Mrs. Clark's father, who died Nov. 6, 1905. Rev. Phelps and Rev. Rowlet conducted the services. Although the day was very rainy there was a large congregation, and many friends had an elegant dinner served at the church house in which all participated at the close of the services.—Rev. Briant preached at this place Sunday. There was so much rain the people could not go home till almost 3 o'clock. We have had so long a drouth that all appreciated the much needed rain.—A sneak thief went to J. G. Clark's chicken house Sunday night and carried off all of Mrs. Clark's little chickens, except one half dozen.

There about 70 in all and two old hens were taken also. Fortunately, Mr. Clark had 35 Lophornis locked up in another house which were safe.—Tobacco settlers have been quite busy since the rain. Small boys have earned good money setting slips for tobacco growers.—Cris. McWhorter has been quite sick for several weeks. Several physicians met and performed an operation on him last Saturday, but he is no better.—Mrs. Telie Green and Mrs. J. G. Clark made a flying trip to Paint Lick Saturday.—Mrs. Jem Nave will give the young folks an entertainment Tuesday night.—Little Willie Connor, of Flat Woods, is visiting his grandfather, J. G. Clark, this week.—There was a mistake in Cief Roop's name last week. It appeared as Cief Roop. Just one letter makes a wide difference in names sometimes.

OHIO NEWS.

HAMILTON

The weather has been so dry here during the past week that vegetables and crops in general are injured considerably. We had quite a helpful shower Sunday afternoon.—Lizzie Reynolds went to Cincinnati last Sunday.—B. J. Maupin has quit the C. C. Pa. Co. and is now working for the American Can Co.—Jennie Wilson took dinner with M. Gabbard and wife last Sunday.—Michael Reynolds has purchased a lot in Grand View Addition on Butler ave., and contemplates building a residence in the near future.—Lewis Gabbard has not entirely recovered from measles, and will return to his home in Jackson county if he does not get better soon.—The Aiken saloon law, which fixes a tax of \$1000 per year on all saloons, will go into effect this week, and quite a number of the saloons in both Cincinnati and Hamilton will have to close on account of not being able to pay the taxes. It is thought that out of the 135 saloons in Hamilton, about 40 will be able to pay. According to proof thus far shown, one Mr. Stevens went last Tuesday evening to the boarding house of his divorced wife in East Hamilton, and rapped on her door. As soon as Mrs. Stevens opened the door, he drew a revolver and fired at her head, the bullet taking effect in one of her eyes, killing her instantly. The supposition is that jealousy and former troubles were the cause of the crime. Stevens has been arrested but denies the charge. Mrs. Stevens was twice married and leaves one son and five daughters. She was formerly from Dry Ridge, Ky.

Chicago Tailoring Company

Mr. W. L. Flauery represents this well known tailoring company in Berea, and will fit you to stylish clothing of the best material and made to order at the most reasonable prices. See him before you order a ready made suit.

ALL CHILDREN

at birth inherit a predisposition to bodily ills and ailments—more or less serious. The stomach and bowels are the most prolific sources of ill-health. They are the hotbeds of disease, and because less attention is given them, more evil can be traced directly to them than to any other organs of the body.

Where there is the least indication of trouble or you are feeling out of sorts,

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

should be taken at once. It is the best preparation for the stomach and bowels.

If they are all out of order, it will eradicate the trouble, tone up the parts and restore them to their natural condition. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN communicates itself to the whole system and its beneficial and curative effects are pronounced and instantly experienced.

It will keep you in good health. DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists.

Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS," and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Write for it today.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO.

Monticello, Illinois

For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr., BERE A, KY.

The Home-Spun Fair.

Skill is the power of the hand guided by an intelligent mind. The beauty of the coverlets which our mountain friends make tell of an intelligence which planned the pattern and then guided the hand to reproduce it in the loom. The well-made axe-handle is the expression of a master mind directing the willing hand.

Berea College believes in practical education—the education which not only gives knowledge but teaches how to use it.

There are many fireside industries that are expressions of just this kind of practical intelligence, and Berea College wishes to encourage all such industries and for several years has conducted a Home-Spun Fair on Commencement day and has given premiums for the best and second-best of each exhibit.

The premium list has been revised this year and we hope our friends will carefully read it and the rules governing exhibits, and will plan to enter one or more articles. Here is an opportunity to take a premium and also to make a sale of the article, if you so desire.

We are offering a premium of \$1.50 for the best, and 75c for the second-best hickory or oak split basket (melon shape). These should not be larger than a half-bushel basket, and smaller sizes will find a readier sale. We hope some enterprising boy will make a number of fine split baskets, enter them for a prize and gain the \$1.50 premium and also sell them for a good sum. We can bear the money jingling in the pocket of the most enterprising boy. Who is he?



Rules Governing Entries at the Home-Spun Fair.

1. All goods or articles entered for premium must have been made since June 7, 1905.
2. There must be at least ten yds. in each piece of luscious-woolsey, jeans or linen entered for a premium; all-wool twilled blankets, and cotton and wool blankets must be 5 1/2 yards long.
3. All dyes used must be vegetable, not commercial dyes, and the receipt used in dyeing yarns and thread must be given in writing with each colored sample.
4. Only second-class premiums will be given for second-class articles when no first-class articles are entered.
5. Entries may be made at any time from noon to 4 p. m. on Tuesday, June 5, or from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m. on Wednesday, June 6, 1906. Articles can be offered for sale after 10 a. m. Wednesday, June 6, 1906, but cannot be entered for premium.

Premium List

	1st Prem.	2nd Prem.
Home-spun Coverlets . . .	\$1.50	75c
Home-spun Table-spreads . . .	1.00	.50
Double Counterpanes . . .	2.00	1.00
All-wool Jeans 1 yard . . .	2.00	1.00
Cotton and Wool Jeans . . .	1.00	.50
Linsey (Linen and Wool) 1 yard . . .	2.00	1.00
Laney (Cotton and Wool) 1 yard . . .	1.00	.50
All-wool Dress Flannel 10 yards . . .	2.00	1.00
Home-spun All Wool Blankets (twilled) 4 1/2 yards . . .	2.00	1.00
Home-spun Cotton and Wool Blankets 5 1/2 yds . . .	1.00	.50
Figured Linen 10 yards . . .	1.00	.50
Double Weave Linen 10 yards . . .	2.00	1.00
Plain Linen 10 yards . . .	1.00	.50
Rug Carpet a web . . .	2.00	1.00
Rug Rugs . . .	1.00	.50
Corn Husk Mats . . .	.50	.25
Hickory or Oak Split Bas-kets . . .	1.50	.75
Axe Handles . . .	.50	.25
Wooden Fork and Spoon . . .	.50	.25
Hand made Chair . . .	1.00	.50
Hand made Saddle . . .	1.00	.50
Knit Socks of Home-spun Yarn Indigo Blue or White . . .	.25	.15
Knit Mittens of Home-spun Yarn Indigo Blue and White . . .	.25	.15

For one cut, number 400 chain cotton and 25 threads wool-yarn, coarse enough for coverlet-weaving, and spun on hand-wheel; also for one cut of hand-spun linen thread the following special premiums are offered, provided receipt of dye accompany each colored sample.

	1st Prem.	2nd Prem.
Indigo Blue, dark . . .	1.00	.50
Yellow . . .	1.00	.50
Light Green . . .	1.00	.50
Brown . . .	1.00	.50
Madder Red . . .	1.00	.50

Home products not included in the list of premiums may be exhibited and offered for sale.

Come and enjoy Commencement and bring some article for exhibit in the Home-Spun Fair.

ILLINOIS NEWS.

MCLEAN

May 21.—We had a freeze two weeks ago that damaged fruit crops and gardens.—The people at this place are through planting corn and some are plowing corn.—John Williams was the guest of Walter Williams and family Saturday night.—John Williams and Walter Williams and family paid Joe Baitnott and family a flying visit Sunday morning.—Nathan Williams and family and George W. Kerby were the guests of Walter Williams and family Sunday afternoon.—Mrs. T. T. Stubblefield and Mrs. Walter Williams and little daughter went to Stamford last Monday afternoon.—T. T. Stubblefield shipped 21 head of cattle and a car load of hogs which brought him \$2200.—We are sorry that J. G. Durham got his mustache burned off.—I enjoyed reading Dr. Robertson's speech.—I would be glad if the Kerby Knob correspondent would send in news every week.

The Lolling Business.

My son follow not in the footsteps of the loller, and make no example of him who is born tired, for verily I say unto you, his business is overstocked, the seats on the corner are all taken, and the whittling places are all occupied. It is nicer to saw wood at two bits a cord than to whittle at a whittling machine and abuse the government. My son, whilst thou hast in thy skull the sense of a jaybird, brake away from the cigarette habit, for lo! thy breath stinketh like a glue factory and thy mind is less intelligent than a store dummy. Ven, thou art a cipher with the nine knocked off.—[Robert J. Burdette.]

Wanted CHESTNUT OAK TAN BARK

By the

UNITED STATES LEATHER CO.

Middlesboro, Ky.

WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING

I will do watch and jewelry repairing for the lowest cash rates at my store on the Wallacetown Pike, one mile out. I will also repair sewing machines. Phone 120.

W. M. CAMPBELL.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Berea College has a few desirable houses to rent in Berea, some of them with barn and garden.

Inquire of the Treasurer any week day, 9:45 to 12 a. m. or 3 to 4 p. m.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. Welch has a few thousand dollars to loan at 6 per cent, not less than \$500 to any one.

A Paint Education in Three Minutes.

Oil is the life of paint. Dead oil, dead paint; it peels off, washes off, falls off. You have to paint again. You've been there. Well, you have been getting paint with dead oil in it.

Here's reason: Don't get paint with oil in it; almost sure to be dead oil because standing months or years in a sealed can kills oil.—See the point. Get paint minus oil. Don't pay paint.

prices for canned oil. Get the best linseed oil and mix it with Hammer Condensed Paint yourself. Then you know you've got fresh paint. Paint that will stick right, look right, wear right and at the right price. Men of experience always do this. It saves money and saves work, too. We'll explain paint points at length if you will drop in on us some day—before you paint this season.

We are sole agents for the paint you get without oil—and mix. It is the famous Hammer Condensed Paint. Gallon of paint, gallon of oil. Simple enough. Absolutely fresh and new. Guaranteed for five years. We can show you in two minutes how Hammer Condensed Paint will save you money, at least 25 per cent in cost and 100 per cent in wearing qualities.

J. P. BICKNELL, Berea, Ky.



FROM THE PREFACE

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Author of "The Southerners," etc.

¶ A War-time story in all its aspects. It opens with a chapter in the life of Lee, woven around the hour in which he decided to take up arms for Virginia and the Southland.

¶ There is a dual love story—a vein of the most tender and sweetest sentiment running through the pages.

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This college was organized in 1845, and the 60th Annual Session begins October 31, 1906. This is the first Dental College established in the West. It is co-educational, and has a teaching corps of twenty instructors. Its buildings are modern, and adapted to the requirements of modern dental education, and its clinics are unsurpassed. Optional Spring and Fall Courses in clinical instruction are also given. For information and announcement address H. A. Smith, D.D.S., Dean, 116 Garfield Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Summer This Summer IN COLORADO

Many people put aside all thought of an outing in Colorado because they are accustomed to consider this greatest of American playgrounds as one of those impossible things beyond their means. Time was when a visit to the "top of the Continent" was a great luxury, as high in price as in altitude, but not so today.

You can spend the Summer or a part of the Summer in Colorado and live as reasonably as you do at home, and the quick service and low tourist and excursion rates afforded via Rock Island lines bring the Rockies within your easy reach.

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You will never get well and strong, bright, happy, hearty and free from pain, until you build up your constitution with a nerve refreshing, blood-making tonic, like

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It Makes Pale Cheeks Pink

It is a pure, harmless, medicinal tonic, made from vegetable ingredients, which relieve female pain and distress, such as headache, backache, bowel ache, dizziness, chills, scanty or profuse menstruation, dragging down pains, etc.

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freely and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling us all your symptoms and troubles. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope), how to cure them. Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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of mine," writes Mrs. F. L. Jones, of Gallatin, Tenn.: "For since taking Cardui I have gained 35 lbs. and am in better health than for the past 9 years. I tell my husband that Cardui is worth its weight in gold to all suffering ladies."

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